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# Korean Affairs Report

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25 April 1985

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'TEAM SPIRIT-85' EXERCISES NOTED

#### War Rackets Scored

SK271234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0739 (MT 25 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "War Rackets Being Accelerated Under the Pretext of Threat of Southward Invasion"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

The U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea are repeatedly babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, but there is a threat of northward invasion from the South in Korea, not a threat of southward invasion from the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is kicking up the rackets of babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, while conducting the "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise, availing itself of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers of provocation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other puppet headmen are continuously spreading the stereotyped rumor of southward invasion that the North is strengthening its forces and attempting reunification by force, in an effort to justify their war rackets. At a conference of police chiefs on 16 March, the puppet police headquarters instructed them to reorganize the operations system along possible infiltration routes and islands and to defend them, while making empty talk as if the invasion from the North is imminent. Appearing at a regular conference of the Anticommunist League on 15 March, the person holding the position of the puppet minister of culture and information called for strengthening a posture of alertness and solidifying the will to strengthen national power, while denouncing us by babbling about peace offensive in disguise and military provocation. At successive report meetings on security measures, puppet Army units called for establishing all-out security and defense postures.

Even though the puppets are kicking up such rackets of spreading the rumor of southward invasion in an effort to mislead public opinion and justify their heated war rackets, the real threat of aggression in Korea comes from the South, not from the North. The reckless war exercise rackets, which are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to an even graver phase, is clear evidence of this.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who had conducted big or small war exercises since the beginning of this year, began, together with the U.S. imperialists, the "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise--the largest-ever experimental war and nuclear experimental war--throughout South Korea on 1 February. While this military exercise was being conducted in earnest, puppet Chon Tu-hwan began to kick up the rackets of conducting the "Pangpae-85" exercise throughout Seoul on 4 March under the pretext of preparing for someone's provocation by mobilizing puppet forces, police, reserve forces, civil defense corps, and others. By the deployment of the main force of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division stationed on Hawaii to South Korea's central front on 7 March, the "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise reached an attack operations stage in earnest. The puppets checked the war attire of mobilized forces. Only recent, puppet Chon Tu-hwan conducted a civil defense exercise throughout South Korea, inspiring war fever. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression conducted a missile firing exercise--an antitank weapon fire exercise--like an actual fighting, reeking a smell of powder.

The reckless war rackets by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists have intensified the situation on the Korean peninsula. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, together with the U.S. imperialists, is intensifying the situation by committing an adventurous military act at this very time when the easing of the tense situation in Korea and the maintenance and solidifying of peace are in dire need. This clearly shows who is violating peace and bringing in war clouds. The rumor of southward invasion spread by the puppets is designed to conceal their strengthening of forces and war rackets. If the South Korean puppets continue to kick up war rackets, intensifying the situation, under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion, they must take full responsibility for the results.

#### Pyongyang Worker Condemns Exercises

SK290357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0746 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Talk by U Chong-hak, worker at the East Pyongyang Machinery Plant]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise, being conducted in South Korea by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists, has reached a very dangerous stage. As already reported, the U.S. imperialists had deployed the forces and equipment of the U.S. 25th Division to South Korea in order to conduct the combined military exercise, and, on 14 March, airlifted the U.S. 7th Division and the special forces unit and parachuted them to operational areas in South Korea. The South Korean puppet forces have already been deployed to designated operational areas and [words indistinct], frantically conducting the war exercise.

Not long ago, the puppet forces clique, together with the U.S. imperialists, conducted a war exercise aimed at crushing a simulated naval blockade, while dropping mines all along the South Coast by mobilizing forces and strategic bombers. From the air, the ground, and the seas, the rascals are attempting to conduct a large-scale landing operation exercise designed to invade the

northern half of the Republic and immediately after this, to launch a large-scale river-crossing operation exercise. The puppets themselves made no secret about the fact that this war exercise was aimed at invading the northern half of the Republic in a three-dimensional fashion from air, land, and sea. All facts clearly show that the "Team Spirit-85" combined exercise is not a simple exercise but an experimental war--a nuclear experimental war--aimed at launching an all-out attack against our Republic at any time.

Because of the reckless war exercise rackets against us by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the sounds of cannon and guns are frantically reverberating and the black clouds of a new war are hanging heavily over South Korea. The people at home and abroad are raising their voices against the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique, who are conducting a large-scale war exercise in South Korea, leading the situation to the brink of a war. The rascals, who are frantically attempting to ignite a powder train of war, are very vicious war fanatics. In the name of all workers of our plant, I sternly denounce the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise conducted by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, together with the U.S. imperialists, as a vicious challenge to peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea and an unforgivable criminal act aimed at provoking a new war in Korea. Moreover, not satisfied with turning South Korea into a U.S. imperialist colony and advance nuclear base, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is attempting to drive the same race into the calamity of a nuclear war by conducting a war exercise, bringing in the U.S. imperialist aggressors. These maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should never be forgiven.

Because of the very adventurous war exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, there has developed in our country a delicate situation in which a war may break out at any time. At this very hour, when the danger of a new war is approaching, we assume an alert posture in preparation for the rascals' provocative maneuvers and are attentively watching the reckless war exercise. The puppet clique should not run wild at random. If it attempts to (? make a fool of) anyone with the help of the U.S. imperialists, it would be a foolish act.

Our people are invincible, united around the great leader and the party, and are energetically moving forward with a firm conviction in the justness of our cause and in victory. Nothing in the world can stop our people. We will firmly defend our socialist fatherland from attack by any enemy. The U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique should act with discretion by looking squarely at realities. The rascals' frantic attempt to ignite a powder train of a war is a childlike act. If the U.S. imperialists and the puppets provoke a war of aggression despite our repeated warnings, they will suffer a shameful defeat.

#### Worker Vows Vigilance

SK301255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0810 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Working people across the country are now sternly condemning and denouncing the criminal "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise that the U.S.

imperialists and the puppet ruffian Chon Tu-hwan staged crazily as a dangerous plot of nuclear war fanatics and a grave provocative act jeopardizing the peace. Comrade Cho Ku-hyon, a worker at the South Hamgyong Provincial Telephone and Telegraph Office, says:

[Begin recording] As is widely known to the world, together with the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists are daily staging the crazy "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise.

Participating in this joint military exercise are a battle group of aircraft carriers equipped with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 fighter-bombers, other weapons such as nuclear missiles, and many modern pieces of equipment and technology in large number.

The addition, what we cannot overlook is that even the U.S. special commando unit called the Green Berets, also known as the devil unit, which has never openly taken part in the "Team Spirit" exercises, is mobilized in the current military exercise.

Judging from all these facts, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, staged crazily by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, is in no sense a routine annual one but an extremely provocative and criminal offensive operations exercise on a large-scale as well as a nuclear test war and a preliminary war.

What an impudent and hateful criminal act it is! For nearly 40 years, since they occupied the southern half of our fatherland, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have never spent even a day with instigating the successive puppets or whipping up war fever. Although they are trying to cloak their criminal nature through all sorts of sweet and cajoling words under the veil of peace, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets can never conceal their brutal nature just as needles cannot be hidden in a sack.

For this reason, I once again condemn and strongly denounce and reject the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise as an extremely aggressive and provocative military exercise that runs against not only the peaceful reunification of our fatherland, but also against the peace of the whole world.

Indeed, nobody can guarantee that this provocative military exercise, which is very large in scale in terms of its nature and mobilized military hardware, will not develop into a real war to launch a surprise invasion against our Republic. However, they should know that they are making a serious misjudgment.

Our people are not the people they were before. They are an independent people full of revolutionary zeal to defend the socialist system and revolutionary gains with their lives.



Because of the adventurous military exercise commotion staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the situation in our fatherland is very tense and it is reaching a (? grave phase) capable of igniting the flames of a new war.

By defending the revolutionary guardpost more firmly through an alert posture and a posture of being mobilized in accordance with the prevailing situation, and by increasing production, I will crush the enemy's plot for nuclear war completely.

If the enemy provokes a war, I will then annihilate them and sweep them out from this land, not leaving a single one here.

It is an urgent call of the times and the people to relax the tense situation in Korea, to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, and to preserve and consolidate peace. If a nuclear war breaks out in this land due to the enemy's reckless acts, it is as clear as daylight that it will easily escalate into a worldwide nuclear war.

Therefore, together with our people, I will deal with the enemy's plot and scheme for nuclear war with high revolutionary vigilance and watch keenly every move of the enemy. I will further strengthen the nation's defense capability and economy and crush the nuclear fanatics' scheme to provoke a new war completely by carrying out the honorable revolutionary works at my assigned guardpost in a superb manner.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should act judiciously by looking squarely at the trends of the times. [End recording]

#### VRPR on Japan's Participation

SK290518 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
25 Mar 85

[Talk: "The South Korea-U.S. Joint Military Exercises 'Team Spirit' and Japan"; from the feature program "Today's Feature" entitled "The World Is Severely Denouncing the War Schemes of the U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries"]

[Text] As the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring has entered a more earnest stage, foreign news reports have reported that the war machines in Japan are intensely working in tandem with the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise. We can say that this is a proper inference by the international community that Japan is virtually participating deeply in the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise.

Whenever they have staged the aggressive "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, the U.S. imperialists have actively pulled Japan into those exercises. Also, Japan has long cooperated in the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

This can be well shown by the fact that Japanese territory has served as a comprehensive supply base and a sortie base for the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises which have been staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The U.S. imperialists have turned Japanese territory into a military base for them to enforce their policy toward Asia. Whenever they have staged the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, they have used Japan as a base of supply and a nuclear military base for the U.S. forces.

The U.S. imperialists occupied Okinawa, in Japanese territory, a long time ago. They have used it as a comprehensive military base for the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises by throwing U.S. forces and various war means, including nuclear weapons, into Okinawa on a large scale.

This time, the U.S. imperialists have also mobilized even the Green Berets, the notorious murderous group which is stationed in Okinawa. Various Japanese ports, including Yokosuka and Sasebo, are being turned into port bases for the U.S. imperialists' nuclear aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines for the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises. Also, all large-scale transport ships carrying the U.S. Marines and various military equipment, for the military exercises--including military trucks, helicopters, and tanks--are provided with relevant supplies at the Japanese ports and are thrown into South Korea.

The vast armed forces which left the continental United States and Hawaii as soon as the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise began, have also come to South Korea via Japan.

The U.S. nuclear submarine (? Pollack) has already sneaked into Yokosuka Port. Transport ships carrying some 700 kinds of up-to-date war equipment, including tanks and howitzers of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division from Hawaii, have been thrown into South Korea via Japan on a large scale.

Japanese territory not only serves as a nuclear military supply base for the U.S. troops for the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, but also is actively used as a sortie base for the U.S. Air Force.

As the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise has entered an earnest stage, in accordance with the directives of the Pacific Air Force Command in Hawaii, the AWACS planes at Kadena Airbase in Okinawa, Japan, have begun moving; the exercise of take offs and landings of the F-15 Eagle planes and reconnaissance planes has been staged earnestly; and approximately 20 C-130's--large-scale U.S. Air Force transport planes--have flown into the (? Futenma) base. These facts show that the Japanese reactionaries are leaving Japanese territory to the case [of the United States] for a nuclear military supply base and a sortie base of the U.S. forces for the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The fact that Japan has actively cooperated in the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises is also shown by the fact that this military exercise is being staged under the joint command system of the U.S. forces and the [Japanese] Self-Defense Force [SDF]. This can be well shown by the fact that the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is being staged within the uniform system of command, communications, and intelligence among the U.S. Forces Pacific General Headquarters in Hawaii, the central command center of Japan's SDF in Tokyo, and the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in South Korea. It is also a well-known fact to the world that Japan is making high-ranking SDF officers participate in the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises under the pretext of observation, following the U.S. imperialists.

In this way, the Japanese reactionaries are actively participating, along with the U.S. forces, in the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises in preparation against an emergency on the Korean peninsula at the active instigation of the U.S. imperialists. This shows that the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises are virtually triangular military exercises among South Korea, the United States, and Japan and that Japan is rushing along a more adventuresome road in conformity with the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy.

#### U.S. Military Boss' Visit

SK291346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] According to a broadcast in Seoul, a guy holding the post of commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression in the Pacific region slinked into South Korea and scurried around, whipping up a war fever.

This warmonger, who slinked into South Korea on 20 March, whipped up a fever of northward invasion while visiting the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression units participating in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. On 23 March, meeting with the puppet defense minister together with the commander of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression occupying South Korea, hatched military plot.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korea puppet clique is frenziedly being staged in its full-fledged phase and the situation in our country is very tense because of this provocative racket aimed at northward invasion.

At a time like this one of the bosses of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression slinked into South Korea and hatched military plots with the puppets while scurrying around the frontline areas. This shows how much frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are running with their scheme to provoke a war against the northern half of the Republic.



### U.S. Aggressor Troops Unwelcome

SK301324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 26 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 March commentary: "The Disgraceful Behavior of Warmongers"]

[Text] While boisterously advertising the actual condition and result of the powder-reeking "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise through the mobilization of government-patronized propaganda means, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have staged the farces of street marches and welcoming ceremonies everywhere for U.S. imperialists aggressor troops participating in the joint military exercise, enraging the people. Prior to and after a large-scale amphibious operation in the Pohang area, ceremonies were held in Pohang and Pusan in succession to welcome U.S. imperialists aggressor troops. Prior to this, following the street march of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, farces were staged in the Wonju and Chuchon areas in Kangwon Province, South Korea, under the names of the night of entertainment and a welcome meeting.

At these disgraceful functions, the puppets acted disgracefully, flattering the aggressors by uttering the words "blood brotherhood" and "friendship." Reiterating the theory on nonexistent southward invasion, they babbled about repulse and about smashing.

Needless to say, these farcical functions held by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are part of their cunning maneuvers to depress the South Korean people's anti-U.S. desire for independence by threatening them and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by creating the impression that the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its joint military exercise have won support from the people.

When all the Korean people and the conscientious people of the world have raised their voices, condemning and rejecting the joint "Team Spirit-85" military exercise, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has fully revealed its ugly color as a group of colonial puppets and warmongers who cannot live even for a moment without the protection of the U.S. imperialist masters by staging the farce of welcoming aggressors, running counter to the current trends. The puppets' disgraceful act of regarding their fellow countrymen as enemies and aggressors as friends is the most abhorrent of the crimes they have committed before the people.

With the recent joint military exercise as momentum, the South Korean puppets have turned all of South Korea into a war exercise ground for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and forced a great number of members of the puppet army and the Homeland Defense reservist forces to take the lead in a war exercise as members of a shock brigade. Thus, they have trampled underfoot and devastated hundreds of thousands of chongbo of farmland and forest in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line; converted the fishing grounds on the east, west, and south seas into a war exercise ground for U.S. imperialist pirate ships; and caused damage to the lives and property of the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, ignoring the destiny of the country and the people, has maneuvered for an internecine war in collusion with aggressors, is a group of detestable traitors who do not hesitate to offer their fellow countrymen to the aggressors as cannon fodder and to turn the fatherland into the flames of war for the sake of a life of ease and for the maintenance of power. The joint "Team Spirit-85" military exercise clearly showed that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupy South Korea and as long as such a traitor as Chon Tu-hwan nestles in the country, neither peace and peaceful reunification in Korea nor peace in Asia and world can be attained.

The Korean people who respect the dignity and sovereignty of the people and the peace and reunification of the country will never tolerate any criminal maneuvers carried out, by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against us. The South Korean puppets must clearly understand that their engagement in the game of playing with fire, neglecting their fellow countrymen in collusion with foreign forces, will never serve as a means to maintain their life, and must not run amok indiscreetly.

#### Talk Hits Exercise

SK010934 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0754 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Korean Peninsula Where the Danger of a Nuclear War Hangs Heavily"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The situation in Asia and the Far East is very tense and the danger of war is growing on the Korean Peninsula in particular with each passing date.

Together with the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists are now staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise--the largest in scale in history--against the Republic by dragging their aggressive armed forces into South Korea. For this war exercise, the U.S. imperialists have moved into South Korea vast aggressive armed forces from their military bases in the U.S. mainland, the Pacific, and Japan and deployed them there. The U.S. imperialists have dragged into South Korea numerous new-type operational equipment, including many tanks and some 2,300 helicopters, with the large U.S. naval transport ship Bellatrix. The rascals have also dragged in a new type of radar missiles named "Copperhead" and conducted a firing exercise with them. They have gone so far as to drag in OV-10A close support planes and special forces troops called Green Berets whose main mission is to attack the rear area of the opposite side and to attack it with small nuclear bombs.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is now mobilizing the U.S. 25th Division and the U.S. 1st Marine Brigade from Hawaii, the U.S. 7th Division from the U.S. mainland, and the U.S. 3d Marine Division from Okinawa, Japan. Besides these units, AWACS planes, F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers, B-52 bombers, and an aircraft carrier flotilla from the U.S. 7th Fleet are participating in this joint exercise.

In a nutshell, some 200,000 troops, hundreds of various types of airplanes, several tens of combat ships, various types of missiles and artillery guns, tanks and all available means of war are being mobilized in this exercise.

The aim of the adventurous "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists are now staging by mobilizing vast armed forces and its aggressive and dangerous nature can be seen even in the contents of its operations. The U.S. imperialists, who have already dragged vast aggressive armed forces into South Korea in accordance with their troop deployment operations, are staging three-dimensional operations from the ground, sea, and air, including an amphibious operation, an air attack operation, a field mobile operation, a river-crossing operation, and a rear area harassment operation designating the northern half of the Republic as the target of these operations.

The area of their amphibious operation is similar to one in the northern half of the Republic. The area of attack of this joint military exercise is located near the area close to the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists have produced anew as many as 100,000 military maps that can be read even at night and supplied them to their units for this exercise.

Such a fact vividly shows that the aim of this "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is to unexpectedly launch a surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic with the U.S. armed forces and military equipment from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific, and Japan as well as the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the puppet army in accordance with the plan for war in Korea already mapped out by the U.S. imperialists.

High-ranking officials of U.S. military circles have also testified that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises have proven that they could launch a real war without prior notice. The South Korean authorities have also clamored that these war exercises could be turned into a real war.

If the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise were turned into a real war, it would become a nuclear war right away. The U.S. imperialists, who have staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises while clamoring that if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula they will use tactical nuclear weapons, are once again mobilizing numerous nuclear weapons and their means of delivery for the current "Team Spirit-85" military exercise.

Because of such an adventurous war exercise racket by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a worst situation in which war may break out at any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula and the danger of nuclear war hangs heavily.

The U.S. imperialists' provocative and adventurous "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise against our Republic is a flagrant violation of the Military Armistice Agreement and an open challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists should stop at once the adventurous and dangerous war exercise racket which is being staged to trigger a new war in Korea and should withdraw U.S. forces, aggressive armed forces, from South Korea without delay.

#### VRPR Raps Yun Song-min Banquet Address

SK310958 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
29 Mar 85

[Text] At a 26 March banquet in honor of major South Korean and U.S. commanders participating in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, Minister of Defense Yun Song-min said that the "Team Spirit-85" exercise greatly contributed to the preservation of security and peace in Northeast Asia as well as on the Korean peninsula. These are absurd remarks aimed at hiding the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit-85" drill and at deceiving the masses at home and abroad who oppose this war exercise.

As unanimously denounced by the masses at home and abroad, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are waging by mobilizing some 200,000 troops, nuclear weapons, and other sophisticated war means is a preliminary and test nuclear war to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Because of the aggressive war exercise rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, hard-won North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks were [words indistinct] and a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula. This greatly threatens security and peace in Northeast Asia as well as the peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

This notwithstanding, Yun Song-min babbled that the "Team Spirit" exercise contributes to the preservation of security and peace on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia. This is nonsense.

The provocative "Team Spirit" war exercises should be stopped and the U.S. troops in South Korea, the root cause of aggression and war, should be withdrawn not only for peace and the peaceful reunification of our country, but also for world security and peace.

#### S. Korean Minister Flayed for Remarks

SK010916 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 30 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 31 March commentary: "The Powder-Reeking Bugle of Peace"]

[Text] Several days ago, the so-called puppet defense minister arranged a so-called banquet to encourage the heads of the U.S. imperialists' troops of aggression and the puppet troops who are participating in the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise. Subsequently, on 28 and 29 March farces, namely the welcoming



dinner, art performance, and entertainment, were staged for the heads of the U.S. imperialists' aggression troops.

While staging the adventurous war exercise against compatriots with the U.S. imperialists, a feast and art performance were arranged for the aggression troops. This is an act that can be committed only by traitors.

What is more intolerable is the fact that the so-called puppet defense minister babbled about so-called success, saying that the "Team Spirit" exercise has developed annually, and that the exercise staged this time is a developed one that cannot be compared with the first one.

It is not difficult to imagine what he had in mind in making these remarks. As was made public during the initial period of the "Team Spirit" war exercise, the U.S. imperialists focused on the airlift operational exercise and finished the exercise in a relatively short period of some 10 days by mobilizing some 46,000 troops and mostly ordinary weapons.

However, in recent years the U.S. imperialists have mobilized as many as 200,000 troops for the "Team Spirit" war exercise, enough to wage an entire modern war while mobilizing regular troops. At the same time, they are mobilizing nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass-destruction in mobilizing equipment and have extended the period of the exercise to some 70 days.

The escalation of the war exercise is described as a development and a success. This is the way of thinking of those warmongers who are feverish for northward invasion.

While babbling about the military moves of the North and so on, the so-called puppet defense minister tried to describe the provocative "Team Spirit-85" war exercise as one to deter war and maintain peace. This is a ridiculous act of the shameless servants of war.

This time, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique dragged from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and other places a carrier task force fleet armed with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers and other nuclear-laden aircraft, an enormous number of war means such as tanks and missiles, and a huge number of troops, including the 25th U.S. Infantry Division and Green Beret commandos called the devil unit, and carried out a three-dimensional offensive operational exercise aimed at attacking our Republic in a breath.

The peace-loving peoples of the world expressed due concern that the war exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring stage will really end up as only an exercise. A tune of peace is being sung while playing with fire in such a reckless manner. No one in the world will believe this.

The puppets' gibberish about peace is a smokescreen to conceal their awful crimes of aggravating the situation in Korea and hurting North-South dialogue. Crime invites punishment, just as water flows down. The servants of war who drag the wagon of nuclear war of the U.S. imperialists, aggression troops will receive the judgment of the people because of their crimes.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### FURTHER COMMENTARY ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

#### South's Advertisement of Exercises Denounced

SK270407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets have let loose the subsidized media in the pompous advertisement of the scenes of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises and their "results," while setting stage for "welcome ceremonies" and "evenings of consolation" in Pusan and other areas for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops participating in the war game.

Denouncing this, a signed commentary of NONDONG SINMUN Wednesday says:

These "activities" of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are a crafty ruse to mislead public opinion at home and abroad by creating the impression that the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the joint military exercises command the support of the people, while crushing the South Korean people's sentiments for independence against U.S. imperialism by threatening them.

By staging the "welcome" farce for the aggressors against the trend of the times, the Chon Tu-hwan group stands stark naked, revealing its ugly color as a colonial puppet and a war servitor, which cannot get on a single day without protection by its U.S. imperialist patron.

The shameless act of the puppets in treating fellow countrymen as an enemy and the aggressors as "friends" is one of the most disgusting crime among the crimes committed by them against the nation.

The Korean people who treasure the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and peace and reunification of the country will never tolerate any criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against us.

#### International Groups Denounce Exercises

SK271138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA)--The general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the Central Council of the Czechoslovak

Trade Unions and the National Secretariat of the Cuban Federation of University Students sent messages and a letter of solidarity to their counterparts of our country in denunciation of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

In its message of solidarity the general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions reaffirmed the powerful support and solidarity of the Arab working class for the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and bitterly denounced the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

In its message of solidarity the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions said: In the name of the Czechoslovak working people we resolutely denounce the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises and express full solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The National Secretariat of the Cuban Federation of University Students in its letter of solidarity noted that the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal was a "test nuclear war," the largest in scale. This is a challenge to the desire of the peaceloving people the world over, it said.

#### British Lawmakers Flay Exercises

SK282334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--50 Labour members of British Parliament on March 14 submitted to the Parliament a resolution opposing the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The House of Commons denounces the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal being staged by the United States and South Korea with the mobilization of large forces more than 200,000 strong, the resolution noted, and said: The House of Commons considers this rehearsal to be one for obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea and scuttling dialogue between North and South.

The House of Commons appeals to the British government to support the tripartite talks proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

#### Chilean Figure Denounces Exercises

SK282335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--A letter of solidarity came to the international affairs department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from Clodomiro Almeida, secretary general, of the Central

Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile, in denunciation of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The letter says:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile we, together with the democratic, peaceful and revolutionary forces of the world, scathingly denounce the policy of the military rehearsal now being staged by the U.S. government, obstructing your efforts to reunify the country peacefully and gravely threatening peace in this region.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises serve as patent proof that the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of countries in different regions of the world and is wantonly infringing upon national independence and sovereignty. This can be seen in the fact that the United States in conspiracy with South Korean authorities tries to invade such independent countries as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We, therefore, express firm solidarity with your struggle for peace, progress and the realisation of the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification and, at the same time, bitterly condemn the war exercises of the U.S. imperialists.

#### CSSR, Madagascar Denounce Exercises

SK291112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA March 26 carries an article denouncing the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, which says:

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal unprecedented in scale is a provocative answer of the United States and its supporters to the just proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the normalisation of the situation on the Korean peninsula and the realisation of the Korean people's desire of the peaceful reunification of the country.

The rehearsal is the largest ever demonstration of armed forces in the Far East since the war of aggression unleashed by the United States in Korea 35 years ago.

The U.S. military buildup in this area is a grave violation of the armistice agreement: It aggravates tensions on the Korean peninsula and creates an explosive atmosphere in the Far East.

The "Team Spirit-85" was denounced at a joint meeting of soldiers of the aerial command and the first paratroops regiment of the Malagasy People's Army which was held on March 22 in Antananarivo.



Speaking at the meeting the deputy director of the Aribonimamo Tactical Airforce Base of the aerial command of the Malagasy People's Army pointed out that the military exercises were a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" for attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the ground, sea and air.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must stop at once the provocative joint military exercises and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks at an early date, he emphasised.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED COMMENT ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-85'

Aimed at Northward Invasion

SK030422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0928 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Team Spirit Exercise Is a Military Operation Aimed at Northward Invasion"]

[Text] Despite the bitter denunciation of all Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has reached a much more reckless phase, assuming a frantic nature with the passage of time. U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, which have completed movement and transportation operations toward South Korea from military bases in the U.S. mainland and the Pacific Region, and U.S. forces occupying South Korea and puppet army troops have occupied operational bases and caused gunpowder to reek, firing guns everyday.

By mobilizing B-52 strategic bombers, the rascals recently conducted an exercise of smashing the blockade of a seashore along the South Sea, dropping mines. Following this, on 20 March, they launched a large-scale amphibious operation on the sea in front of Pohang. Participating in this amphibious jointly conducted by U.S. Marine Corps units from Okinawa and puppet marine corps units were many warships; including the Blueridge, the flagship of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, the aircraft carrier Midway, the amphibious warfare ship Tarawa, and transport ships, aircraft, and tanks. It is said that they will conduct river-crossing, mop-up, air-offensive, and guerrilla operations in succession by gradually advancing toward the North.

Because of such war exercise rackets kicked up by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, all of South Korea is covered with cannon smoke, and a dangerous situation has developed on the Korean peninsula.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: On the pretext of the threat of nonexistent southward invasion from the North, the United States has offered lots of military aid to South Korea every year and staged large-scale military exercises in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have raved that the current joint military exercise is one conducted in accordance with custom and is

defensive. However, facts reveal that the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise is not merely an exercise conducted in accordance with custom, but an integrated exercise of offensive operation aimed at northward invasion, and a nuclear test war.

In 1982, the U.S. imperialists developed a new strategy for offensive operations through the use of integrated war means, such as air mobile units possessing mobility and striking power, and nuclear weapons. They then applied this strategy to the "Team Spirit-83" military exercise. Based on the practical experience of the application of this strategy on two occasions in the current joint military exercise, the rascals are trying to further complete and strengthen this strategy. This has been intensively proven by the fact that, by mobilizing a large number of troops and war means, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have conducted large-scale offensive exercises, such as amphibious, offensive river-crossing, aircraft salvo, and aircraft air attack exercises. This, along with the provocative nature of the current joint military exercise--a large-scale offensive operation aimed at northward invasion--shows that the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to provoke a new war in Korea and to attack the northern half of the republic with arms have become much more reckless.

What is much more grave is that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have accelerated preparations for a nuclear war through the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise.

The "Team Spirit-85" military exercise is, in fact, the step-by-step expansion of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a nuclear war. Since their formulation of a plan for a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists have long strived to complete this plan through the Team Spirit military exercises. Since the commencement of the Team Spirit joint military exercise in 1976, new model nuclear weapons, such as Lance missile, have been deployed annually. The U.S. strategic command participated in the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise with emphasis placed on the command of a nuclear war.

In particular, during the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise, the flight exercise of the B-52 strategic nuclear bombers, F-16 fighters capable of carrying nuclear weapons, F-111 and F-15 attack planes, and transport planes capable of transporting nuclear weapons was strengthened much more intensively than before. Participating in the current joint military exercise are nuclear war means, such as aircraft carriers equipped with nuclear weapons, and nuclear missile units. This shows that the "Team Spirit" military exercise is a war exercise designed to use nuclear weapons.

Through the joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are trying to further strengthen the military collusion between the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to complete a tripartite military alliance. Herein lies the criminal and grave nature of the "Team-Spirit-85" war exercise.

Japan is being used as an important base in the current joint military exercise. The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops participating in the overseas military exercise and their war means have been deployed in South Korea via Japan. In

particular, those U.S. imperialist aggressor troops whose bases are in Japan have participated in the "Team Spirit" operations after completing their readiness through various exercises they conducted on the spot, such as amphibious and firing exercises.

Japan's Self-Defence Force troops began to assume an operational posture, coinciding with the commencement of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise, and they have participated directly in the military exercise on the pretext of observation. This shows that the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise is, in fact, a joint military exercise of U.S., South Korean puppet army, and Japanese Self-Defense Force troops, and that the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is actually functioning.

Despite the strong denunciation of the people at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have revealed their true color as those who disturb peace and as war maniacs by frantically staging an aggressive and provocative war exercise in a large-scale manner.

It is an urgent demand of the times and our people to alleviate the tension on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop their dangerous war maneuvers that disturb the peace in Korea and in Asia and must respond to our proposal for tripartite talks. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets lead the situation to the verge of war by continuing the provocative war exercise against us despite our peace-loving effort, this will never bring about a result favorable to them. They must bear this in mind.

Our people love peace and do not want war; however, they will never allow anyone to invade our country.

#### Exercise for Northward Invasion

SK021204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0732 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "Dangerous Operations Aimed at Launching Northward Invasion"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The persons in authority in the United States and South Korea, Responding to our peaceful proposal with a racket of a provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, are running along a dangerous path of further straining the situation.

The U.S. imperialists' and the puppet clique's "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is becoming crazier and revealing its criminal nature more with each passing day.

Taking us as the target of their attack, they are launching large-scale tripartite attack operations exercises, including landing operations, river-crossing operations, and airborne attack operations, in the skies, on the ground, and at sea.

Such reckless military movement by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are dangerous in that at any time they can spill over into a real war against our republic. The dangerous and criminal nature of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise becomes conspicuous, first of all, in the composition of the troops and equipment mobilized in it.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized in the current military exercise a vast number of aggressive armed forces, including the 25th U.S. Army Division and 1st U.S. Marine Brigade from Hawaii, the 7th U.S. Army Division from the continental United States, and 3rd U.S. Marine Division from Okinawa; a large number of aircraft of all descriptions, including B-52 strategic bombers; and a battle group of aircraft carriers belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Also, they had a special commando unit called the Green Berets, who specialize in striking the rear area of the other party, participate in the current military exercise. Also in the current military exercise are U.S. imperialist troops of aggression occupying South Korea, the puppet army, and war machines that have already been deployed in South Korea, including nuclear weapons.

As is being witnessed, all of the troops and equipment mobilized in the joint military exercise are for an offensive purpose and the composition of the troops and the equipment is also thoroughly offensive. The fact that large-scale attack operations are being launched with the mobilization of a vast number of troops and military hardware, more than enough to wage a full-scale war, as part of the military exercise is itself very dangerous and a provocative act that can be committed only by those who find excitement in aggressive war. The current military exercise, a test war aimed at putting into practice the short-term strategy for northward invasion based on nuclear preemptive strike, shows that the U.S. imperialists regard provocation of an aggressive war against us as fait accompli.

Another dangerous aspect of the joint military exercise is that it is a triphibious attack operation assuming an invasion of the northern half of the republic. The recent exercise of destroying the simulated enemy's blockade at sea, large-scale landing operations, and river-crossing operations were thoroughly operations for northward invasion in terms of their substance.

Assuming us as the simulated enemy, they staged these exercises in areas along the coastline of South Korea resembling the terrain of the northern half of the republic. They also chose areas to launch attack operations close to the truce line and [passage indistinct]. There they conducted mountain training, field mobile strike drills, and night combat exercises against the (?northern half of the republic). While conducting a survival exercise with the aim of training U.S. troops so that they can endure in forest areas for 7 days with rations for only 3 days, the U.S. imperialists are conducting even training of the special commandos called the Green Berets, who are equipped with nuclear weapons, to have them penetrate into the rear areas and demolish and create chaos there.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists have printed some 100,000 copies of a new map which is visible even in darkness for the current military exercise



25 April 1985

cannot be overlooked. This proves that through the current military exercise the U.S. imperialists are now trying to perfect their operations aimed at launching a surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic in accordance with the plan they devised long ago for a Korean war.

It is no accident that U.S. military brass hats babbled that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises have proven that an unexpected war can be staged. From beginning to end, the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war aimed at northward invasion. Despite this fact, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are describing it as an annual function and as a defensive exercise in preparation for the threat of southward invasion. This is nothing but a hackneyed deceptive trick which the aggressors employ before a military provocation.

The world's people clearly see that there has never been a threat of southward invasion on the Korean peninsula, nor can there be one, and that the threat of invasion comes only from the south. They even remember that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets provoked an aggressive war against us in the 1950's and then tried to lay the blame on us.

A Japanese magazine exposed: Judging from all of aspects, "Team Spirit" is literally a provocative military exercise resembling a real war. It is nothing but a war exercise for northward invasion. Therefore, "Team Spirit" cannot be treated as merely an annual function.

With no deceptive tricks can the U.S. imperialists and puppets cloak the aggressive nature of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. Our people are watching with vigilance the reckless military movement of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their empty ambition for northward invasion, stop the aggressive war exercise without delay, and leave South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists and puppets run on the path to war in defiance of the warnings of the times and the people, they will taste bitter destruction.

#### No's Remarks

SK021300 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
2 Apr 85

[Text] Speaking at the second conference of South Korean diplomatic missions held on 1 April, acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong babbled about the North's nonexistent military provocation.

This is nothing but a sophistry designed to justify their maneuvers for preparations for a war of northward invasion by misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

It is none other than the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who are running amok to provoke a new war of invasion in this land. The U.S.

imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are running riot to provoke a new war of invasion in this land by launching the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the largest in scale, with the mobilization of a large number of troops, 200,000, and modern war machines.

Because of this, a grave touch-and-go situation capable of triggering a war at any time has been created on the Korean peninsula. Despite this, No Sin-yong preposterously babbled about the North's military provocations.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should force the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea as demanded unanimously by the masses at home and abroad instead of running riot to provoke a new war of invasion in this land under the false threat of southward invasion.

CSO: 4110/134

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GUINEA PRESS CONFERENCE SUPPORTS TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK291143 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--A press conference was held at the DPRK Embassy in Guinea on March 19 on the lapse of one year since the tripartite talks proposal was advanced.

Speaking there, the director of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Guinea said:

The tripartite talks proposal is a most fair and reasonable nation-saving proposal fully reflecting the desire of the Korean people for reunification and aspiration of the present time.

The Guinean government and people hope that the Korean people will live in happiness in a reunified, independent and prosperous land under the wise guidance of his excellency the great President Kim Il-song and his excellency dear Kim Chong-il and the proposal for tripartite talks be realised without delay for the reunification of Korea.

The chief of the political section of the HOROYA newspaper office in his speech denounced the South Korean "regime" as a "regime" of murderers and stressed that the South Korean puppets are the very enemy of the Guinean people.

At the end of the press conference the attendants appreciated the Korean film "The U.S. Imperialist Occupation of South Korea is the Root Cause of National Division."

CSO: 4100/331



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN PEOPLE PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK311021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)--For its profound content and invincible vitality "on the Chuche idea," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is continuously evoking widespread repercussions among the South Korean people.

A professor surnamed Choe in Seoul had this to say:

The dear leader's work is an immortal encyclopedia which clarified on the highest scientific and theoretical level the great ideological and theoretical exploits of General Kim Il-song, systematised the Chuche idea in an integral way and developed it in depth from a new angle.

It was only after I studied the immortal classic work that I grew up in spirit to be commensurate with people of the day. In the future I will make deeper study of the work and take it as unshakable faith and only mental pabulum.  
[sentence as received]

A student surnamed Yi in Pusan, speaking at a meeting "Evening of Book Reading" students, said:

"On the Chuche idea," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a "great encyclopedia giving an answer with brilliant intelligence to the question as to how man should carve out his destiny and how the masses of the people should develop social history.

This work alone is enough to make us realize that the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il is a genius with a perfect grasp of the Chuche idea of President Kim Il-song and a great man who is brilliantly carrying the Chuche cause to completion.

A professor surnamed Choe who has majored in political science said at a scientific seminar with his colleagues:

Thanks to the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il, the immortal Chuche idea adorns the highest peak in the history of human thought.

He further said: We are happy indeed to have the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who is brightly indicating the road to carve out the destiny of man, seeing not only today but also into the distant future.

A worker surnamed Kim said that after studying the work of the dear leader, he hardened still further his faith and determination to devote himself to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

I will become a forerunner in attacking the citadel of the fascist dictatorship and setting fire to the bulwark of colonialism under the bright banner of the Chuche idea, he stressed.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH INTELLECTUALS SHOW REVERENCE FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK292323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2301 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--Reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song is growing ever deeper among the South Korean intellectuals.

Professor Kim who had been expelled from a university in Seoul under the reactionary "professor reappointment system" of the puppet clique, told his colleagues:

In the North the intellectuals like us enjoy a complete freedom of scientific research and academic studies, without a feeling of oppression or worries about a job.

The state has steadily increased investment in scientific research and academic studies, undertaking the responsibility for the supply of modern experimental apparatuses and teaching materials.

All the intellectuals work hard for themselves and the country in their specialized domains.

We should live with fortitude, not forgetting that the day will surely come when we will all live the same happy life in the bosom of General Kim Il-song.

Moved by these words, an intellectual surnamed Yi said: "The intellectuals in the North are really happy." He added: "We would have nothing more to desire, if only we could enjoy the freedom of scientific research and academic studies to our heart's satisfaction under the guidance of General Kim Il-song."

An intellectual surnamed Choe employed at a cultural institution in Pusan said:

The intellectuals in the North, under the loving care of the general, are engaged in academic studies and devoted to their specialized work with nothing to worry about.

The general understands the men of intellect like us as a master of the country, showing utmost care for the life and activities of them all.

An intellectual who had been hired at a South Korean press organ said:

The intellectuals in the North work in a happy frame of mind, displaying their specialized knowledge.

They engage themselves in academic pursuits with no worries about food, clothing and housing, granted all favors by the state like the workers and peasants.

It is the warm care of the general that makes the intellectuals of the North enjoy happiness together with the working masses, without troubling themselves about job or living.

A young man surnamed Kang living in Taegu told his colleagues hunting for jobs in vain after finishing a university course: "General Kim Il-song is the great man who shapes the most excellent popular policy in this world."

He noted that the university graduates in the North bring their attainments and talent into full bloom in the political, economic, cultural and other fields of society, guaranteed employment in their specialized domains.

CSO: 4100/333

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

Annual Meetings in Dominica

SK270815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA)--Annual meetings of the Dominican Committee for Supporting Korea's Unification and the Santiago Provincial Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification were held respectively in Santo Domingo and Santiago City on February 28.

In his report Silvano Lora, secretary general of the Dominican Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and member of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, in his report said that it was an internationalist duty of the Dominican people to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people.

We will continuously and widely propagandize the justness of the proposal for tripartite talks to various countries of Latin America, to say nothing of Dominica and actively wage a solidarity movement in support of this proposal, he said.

Lamon Antonio Veras, chairman of the Santiago Provincial Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, in his report laid emphasis on actively supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and conducting broader solidarity movement to make the United States accede to the proposal.

The meetings adopted the working plans for this year.

Solidarity Messages From Abroad

SK310415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-sung received solidarity letters from various countries supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and denouncing the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Jean Diambu, chairman of the Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, said in his letter:

The Congolese Committee for Supporting the Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo highly estimates tireless efforts made by you the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of the country.

It considers that the DPRK's stand is justifiable in postponing the North-South dialogue in connection with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

K. Pratt, secretary general of the Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, noted in the letter:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his war superior Reagan reveal once again in the face of the world their heinous plot to turn the Korean peninsula into a bridgehead for invading Asia and other regions.

The United States must stop its unscrupulous aggressive manoeuvres against the Korean people.

We ardently hope to see an immediate stop to the "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal by the U.S. forces and their prompt withdrawal from South Korea and an early realisation of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by your excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Jorge Granera, general secretary of the Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee Among Peoples, noted in his letter:

The entire members of the Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee Among Peoples express surging indignation at the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises and fully support the peaceful proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK.

Tall Sekou, chairman of the Burkina Faso Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Peace, wrote in his letter:

Our Burkina Faso Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Peace vehemently denounces the acts of the United States and the South Korean authorities in answering the consistent efforts of the DPRK Government for world peace and the country's independent and peaceful reunification with new war provocation manoeuvres, considering that they are a shameless challenge to the world's peaceloving people and the Korean people.

We consider that if the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want peace in the world and the Korean peninsula and Korea's reunification, they should give up at once the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises and respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.



Mongolia, Vietnam Support

SK311025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)--The Mongolian paper UNEN March 24 reported a communique on the visit to Vietnam by M. Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia.

The communique noted that Mongolia and Vietnam supported the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country in a peaceful way and relax the situation on the Korean peninsula. The scheme to form the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism cannot but be a danger to peace and security in the Asian region, it said.

CSO: 4100/331

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY CONDEMNS REMARKS ON POLICY BY OFFICIALS IN SOUTH

SK292328 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2308 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets are now claiming that their "policy" is a "new one" different from the old policy pursued by the preceding puppets and this is "administrative results" recorded by traitor Chon Tu-hwan during his office.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that this is a propaganda of a "view of politics" for veiling their filthy "policy" and is a hollow talk that enchants no one.

The author of the commentary says:

The "administrative results" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan since he took office, if any, are criminal records telling us that he has driven South Korea ever deeper into dual dependence to the United States and Japan, led society to a darker road and crudely violated the dignity of man.

It is ridiculous of the puppets to argue about policy in such society as South Korea.

They drivel that they will "establish a political climate" by pursuing a "policy" "loved by the people" and based on "national harmony."

To talk about the "establishment" of such a political climate with the colonial military fascist rule left alone is an intolerable insult to the South Korean people who want to live an independent life under a democratic policy.

Ridiculous likewise is the outcry of the puppets that they will "clean up corruption" and pursue an "upright policy."

As years go by corrupt scandals are getting more crafty in methods and stupendous in scale.

A scandal causes a stir only when it reaches a 1,000 million or 10,000 million won mark, not 100 million.

Such being the situation, it is of no use to cry for a "clean policy" a hundred times.

The South Korean puppets' advertisement of their fantastic "view of politics" indicates that they are restless.

The crimes committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea after taking office simply dwarf those of his predecessors.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan seems to have thought it advisable to set afloat empty words about what he would do, while refurbishing his smeared image.

The "policy" gossip circulated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not his invention but a scenario of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the foolish play and no more patronise traitor Chon Tu-hwan. Then there would be no more of the laugh-provoking "policy" gossip of their lackey.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG RALLY WELCOMES S. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR

SK290404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on March 28 at the Moranbong theatre to welcome Na Il-yong, a South Korean "ROK Army" soldier, who came over to the northern half of the DPRK.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Na Il-yong was awarded the Order of National Flag Third Class and a large monetary prize at the meeting.

Noting that Na Il-yong came over to the northern half of the republic, opposing the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the nation-splitting moves of the South Korean puppet clique, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, said this was a patriotic deed for the country and the nation.

He warmly welcomed Na Il-yong in the name of the Pyongyang citizens.

In his speech Na Il-yong extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to the great General Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il for having given the joy of rebirth, a genuine life and happiness to him who had been subjected to maltreatment and humiliation, not treated as a man in South Korean society.

Noting that antipathy against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has committed bloody fratricide and been engrossed in corruption and irregularities is growing among the South Korean people, he said: As I felt growing discontent with and disillusion about the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the "ROK Army" life, I hardened my resolve to break away from South Korean society and come over to the North.

He stressed that the officers and men of the "ROK Army" should level their rifles turned on to the fellow countrymen at the Yankees who have occupied South Korea and are inciting national confrontation and war against the North and at the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Stating that he would actively contribute to accelerating the reunification of the country in the future, he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and to the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH DEFENSE MINISTER'S REMARKS SCORED

SK310933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet defence minister hosted "a dinner" to encourage the brasshats of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army participating in the "Team Spirit-85" war exercises, at which he strung out a piffle about "north's military move" and so on and described the current war game as one for "detering war" and preserving "peace."

Branding this as a powder-reeking "peace" trumpeting, NODONG SIMUN Sunday says in a signed commentary:

Still more intolerable is the puppet defence minister's tirade about "successes" claiming that the "Team Spirit has developed year after year" and the current rehearsal "showed such a progress" that it defied comparison to the first year's exercises.

It is a mode of thinking of the war-thirsty elements blindly seeking northward invasion to advertise the escalation of war exercises as "development" and "successes."

The "peace" hullabaloo of the puppets is a smokescreen for concealing their awful crimes in increasing tensions in Korea and wrecking North-South dialogue.

The war servants pulling the nuclear chariot of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces will face a judgement by the people for the crimes they have committed.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WPK RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

SK280435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 28 (KCNA)--A solidarity message dated March 11 came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party in denunciation of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The message says in part:

The provocative "Team Spirit-85" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists which gravely infringe upon world peace, freedom and the interests of the people are further heightening international tensions.

We scathingly denounce the aggressive war exercises and express with the struggles of the friendly Korean people against imperialism and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

We demand an immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Korean peninsula and call for an end to the brazenfaced interference of U.S. imperialism, in the internal affairs of Korea.

CSO: 4100/331



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. SHIP PORTCALLS IN JAPAN

SK301033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA)--Commenting on the portcalls of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered submarines "Polack" and "Hawkbill" respectively at Sasebo and Yokosuka, Japan, MINJU CHOSON today terms this a very ill-boding military move.

In a signed commentary titled "Dangerous Move Bringing Nuclear Clouds" the paper says:

Sasebo and other U.S. military bases in Japan actively serve the huge aggression forces, planes and warships of the U.S. imperialists heading for Korea.

The U.S. imperialists hell-bent on preparations for a new war of aggression on Korea are strengthening Sasebo of Japan nearest to Korea as a major military base.

Especially in the provocative "Team Spirit-85" joint military rehearsal Sasebo and Yokosuka ports serve as major spots of portcalls by nuclear-powered carriers and submarines of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

No one would believe that the "Polack" and "Hawkbill" which entered these aggressive military bases have nothing to do with the "Team Spirit-85."

Facts clearly show that the "Team Spirit-85" is not a "customary annual exercise" or "defensive one" as claimed by the U.S. imperialists, but a war game aimed at northward invasion.

Our people are watching with heightened vigilance the reckless military moves of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER DENOUNCES SOUTH DEFENSE MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK301031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet defence minister, at a party for the "commanding officers" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army participating in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises on March 27 spoke ill of the north and blabbed that the joint war game being staged at a time when "tensions were in high tide" was of "big significance" and it would "contribute to the security" of the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia.

Refuting this, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON Saturday says:

This protestation of the puppet defence minister is shameless enough.

He also drivelled that the "cooperative relations" between South Korea and the United States had been deepened through the "Team Spirit-85." This glaringly revealed his true color as a war servant of the U.S. imperialists and a colonial dog.

The "cooperative relations" between the United States and South Korea means those between master and servant and between aggressor and traitor.

The "deepening of the cooperative relations between the United States and South Korea through the "Team Spirit-85" means the strengthening of those dirty relations.

The rigmarole of the puppet defense minister was, in the final analysis, a ruse to fool public opinion at home and abroad and conceal the criminal aim of the "Team Spirit-85."

With no amount of attempts can the South Korean puppets cover up the aggressive and provocative nature of the joint military exercises or ever evade their criminal responsibility for harassing and undermining peace.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA FLAYS SOUTH FOR ARRESTING STUDENTS

SK280438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 28 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta walked to police four students of Tanguk University when they went to meet a "national assemblyman" from the "New Korea Democratic Party," an opposition party of South Korea, on March 24, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On March 26 the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique passed prison terms up to one year and six months upon five students of Yonsei University on charges of their involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building.

The puppet clique arrested two inhabitants in Mok-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, by invoking a fascist law because they had struggled against the forcible eviction.

The puppets are scheming to bring them to murderous trial because they took part in the struggle for existence at night on March 19, holding, together with many residents, in hostage the "deputy chief" of the Kangso District office.

Meanwhile, the puppet clique is running wild in suppression, spreading the dragnet to arrest patriotic students of Seoul University who had held a demonstration together with poor inhabitants in Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong.

CSO: 4100/331

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONSHIP REVIEWED FROM GERMAN PERSPECTIVE

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 1 Mar 85 pp 9, 10

[Article by Matthias Nass: "A New Start in the Country of the Quiet Dawn - The Opposition Clamors for More Freedom"]

[Text] The Korean partition is more brutal than the German one. North and South continue to confront one another irreconcilably. The South still fears the military strength of the North, though it has long ago won the economic competition.

The bus rumbles across the heavy wooden planks of the "Freedom Bridge" at a snail's pace. The broad and icy surface of the Imjin River glitters below. The three U.S. soldiers patrolling the bridge have pulled the fur trimmed hoods of their windbreakers well down their faces. The rifle across the chest, they click their heels in salute.

The "Freedom Bridge" leads to the prohibited military area. A few hundred meters from the northern bank of the river, the demilitarized zone begins, which cuts across the Korean peninsula along the 38th parallel and is 4,000 meters wide. It separates North Korea from South Korea. Right and left of the road, red hoardings warn against setting foot in the fields: Danger of mines!

Confronted with the brutal reality of this, the world's still most impenetrable border, one begins to understand the Korean security trauma which dominates all political thought and action even now, 32 years after the end of the Korean War. Seoul, the noisy and vibrant 10-million capital of South Korea, is only 45 km from the communist sphere of power of Kim Il-sung or, in military terminology, half a "tank hour." Fear of an attack from the North is discernible everywhere. Right behind Seoul city limits, military police check vehicles. At least a dozen concrete and steel barriers, each a meter thick, are ready at any time to bar the road to the north.

We live in a permanent state of siege, says Kim Ki-hwan, general secretary of the Council for International Economic Policy in the South Korean Economic Planning Agency. "We must be prepared for aggression by the North at all times." This internationally renowned foreign trade expert is a sober man who has little inclination to dramatics. Yet, as soon as North Korea is

mentioned, the cool economic technocrat turns vehement: "Whatever decisions we adopt, we are always looking into the barrel of a gun aimed at us."

Kim headed the South Korean delegation to the talks on economic cooperation with North Korea late last year. All direct contacts between North and South are still charged with profound mutual distrust. On the drive to the negotiations in the border town P'anmunjom, Kim told us, his car passed a monument to the victims of the bomb attack at Rangoon. This October 1983 attack in Burma's capital, meant for South Korean President Chun Tu-hwan killed 17 members of Chun's delegation, including 4 ministers.

Neither the South Koreans nor the Burmese have the slightest doubt that the North carried out that attack.

Kim Ki'hwan bluntly told his North Korean interlocutors that the "shock and bitterness" about the attack had not been forgotten in the South. The head of the North Korean delegation refrained from replying. In the meantime the economic talks have been suspended. Pyongyang canceled the third round of negotiations, planned for last January, in protest against the "Team Spirit '85" exercise which involves more than 200,000 South Korean and U.S. soldiers.

The "land of the quiet dawn" is overshadowed by a brooding state of tension. The Korean peninsula is far removed from a policy of peaceful coexistence on the German model, let alone a "change by rapprochement." The two hostile states maintain a ceaseless ideological barrage. South Koreans are convinced that the North is merely waiting for a favorable opportunity for uniting all of Korea under its rule.

To remove the skeptical visitor's last doubts about Pyongyang's perfidious designs, he is led below ground. The lesson of "subversive" communist efforts is indeed impressive. Like moles, North Korean commandos with explosives gnawed their way through the rock beneath the demilitarized zone in several places. So far, the South Koreans have discovered three tunnels. They assume that there are at least another ten. Thanks to information by a North Korean deserter, they found the third tunnel 7 years ago, not far from P'anmunjom. It is 1,635 meters long and penetrates 435 meters into South Korean territory. Allegedly 10,000 soldiers per hour would be able to rush through the 2 meter high and 2 meter wide tunnel tube--in ranks of three and with full packs, a South Korean officer-guide explains.

An access tunnel, constructed by the South Koreans, takes us 73 meters down. We take a left turn. Damp rubber mats squeak beneath our shoes. "You can't see it with the naked eye, but the tunnel drops slightly toward the north. Look at the water. It flows northward." Our guide has begun showing us the evidence for the tunnel having in fact been dug by the North Koreans, not--as the North Koreans claim--for propaganda purposes by the South: "The water could not be allowed to emerge in the south, else it would have betrayed the communists." That is proof No 1. Proof No 2: The holes drilled in the rock for dynamiting all point south. And third: "The North Koreans claim that these are old coal mining tunnels, but there has never been any coal

here. They blacked the walls to deceive us." We smile involuntarily about the lovingly presented chain of evidence, but the officer is deadly serious.

After 200 meters we come up to the first of three concrete barriers built by the South Koreans after discovery of the tunnel. We squeeze through a small square opening. Another few steps, and we look at what must be the most solitary guardpost on earth. The soldier stands immobile, his face rigidly turned to the North. Next to him a machine gun with the ammunition belt at the ready. The sentry looks into the darkness. Ahead of him the last concrete wall, 5 meters thick; between him and the last barrier: Mines and sonar devices.

The only company the sentry has are three canaries who anxiously hop around in their wooden cage. They also have a defensive duty: They react far more quickly to the influx of gas than any human nose. Once a week, on Sundays, they are taken above to enjoy some sunshine.

The rules prevailing in P'anmunjom, the armistice city, are strict. Any talking with the North Korean soldiers who stand guard just a few steps off, any gesture that could possibly be misinterpreted, is forbidden. The visitor should not indulge in a false sense of security. He is presented with a statement to be signed: "I understand that my impending visit to the joint security zone of P'anmunjom takes me to enemy territory, and that I am exposing myself to the risk of being wounded or killed by enemy action."

The years past have repeatedly demonstrated that the fear of incidents in P'anmunjom is quite justified. In 1976, U.S. soldiers were about to cut down a poplar which blocked their view. A North Korean commando attacked them with axes, killing two of the Americans. In November, an employee of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, aged 22, used a visit to P'anmunjom to defect. North Korean soldiers rushed after him. In the subsequent exchange of shots, three North Koreans and one South Korean lost their lives.

United Nations checkpoint No 3 at the "Bridge of No Return" in the western section of the joint security zone overlooks two villages which exemplify the furious battle for prestige of the divided nation. In the south, Taesong-dong, the "freedom village," where a few dozen peasant families cultivate their poverty stricken rice paddies. The flag of the Republic of Korea, the Tae Geug Gi, with its red-and-blue yin-yang sign--expressing the conflict between light and dark, thesis and antithesis--and the four trigrams, flies a 100 meters above Taesong-dong. The North counters with a 160 meters high flagpole above its border village, called by the South Koreans Kijong-dong, "propaganda village." Kijong-dong is a ghost town. Nobody lives in its modern 5-6 floor buildings. And yet, lights are switched on each evening in Kijong-dong and powerful loudspeakers broadcast Radio Pyongyang's propaganda across the demilitarized zone.

Are normal relations between the two states, the peaceful coexistence of the antagonistic systems, conceivable at all? Up to now even efforts at the joint resolution of humanitarian problems have failed miserably. Song Yong-tae, South Korean delegate at the Red Cross talks with the North, manages to



retain his optimism. "North Korea would like to improve its relations with the United States. United States policy, however, aims to have the Koreans first talk with one another." And: "The reunion of divided families is backed by all Koreans. North Korea cannot remain deaf to the wishes of the entire nation."

#### "Never Again War"

The war tore apart countless families, not only the country. The Seoul Government's census established that 10 million people were separated from their families. The total isolation of North and South prevented any contacts for 40 years. In August 1971, the South Korean Red Cross submitted the first proposals to the North for talks about family reunions. Since then, meetings have taken place at various levels, alternating between Seoul and Pyongyang. Unfortunately no progress was made. Song Yong-tae complains that North Korea is not interested in humanitarian issues. Its delegates regularly misuse the Red Cross talks for mounting political attacks against the South.

Why then pursue negotiations? Song cites two reasons: "We do not want war ever again. The North Korean delegates coming to Seoul perceive the reality of South Korea. They appreciate that they cannot win a war, and that they do not have a hope in hell of inciting revolution." Moreover, the 10 million Koreans separated from their families are steadily aging. "We must try to achieve that they may be able to visit one another once more before dying." The prospects for such visits are dim. Up to now not a single family has been reunited, not one visit by relatives was permitted. North and South Koreans may not write to one another, may not telephone each other.

No wonder that the situation in divided Germany appears positively exemplary to many South Koreans. Prof So Pyong-chol (Research Institute at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) says "we would very much like to enjoy a properly regulated neighborliness such as prevails between East and West Germany." Former Foreign Minister Lee Bom-sok, one of the victims of Rangoon, developed the concept of a South Korean "northern policy." According to this, peace on the peninsula was to be secured by better relations between Seoul with the allies of the North Koreans--the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Professor So claimed that this was still government policy, though the term "northern policy" was no longer used. At the same time, Seoul would not slacken its vigilance vis-a-vis Pyongyang. "North Korea has not abandoned its policy of forcible conquest," says the professor who graduated from Bonn University and lived in Germany for a long time.

Government and opposition in the south are at one in their assessment of North Korea. Anticommunism as the ideology of the state is not rejected by the opponents of President Chon Tu-hwan's authoritarian regime either. Admittedly, they believe that a democratically legitimized government would have more of a chance in talking with Pyongyang. Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung who returned to Seoul in early February from a 2-year exile in the United States, stated the following in an interview: "As long as a dictatorship rules in the South without the voluntary backing of the people,

there will be no stability in South Korea, nor will North Korea abandon its ambition to subjugate South Korea to communist rule."

#### Sense of Superiority

On the military level, the South fears the North, on the economic level it has long overtaken it. The competition between the systems mobilized the economic forces of the South. "Our society is superior to North Korea," confidently asserts Red Cross delegate Song Yong-tae. "We are not worried that the North will ever catch up with us." There are sound reasons for this sense of superiority. South Korea is among the most dynamic economies in Asia. Its dramatic upsurge next to Japan's, Taiwan's, Hongkong's and Singapore's has Europe increasingly concerned about the "Pacific challenge."

Within only 25 years, South Korea has advanced from an agricultural country to a threshold country on the verge of the leap into the modern industrial society. Upon the conclusion of postwar reconstruction in the early 1960's, the South Korean economy embarked on rapid growth. The gross national product grew by about 10 percent each year. Under military dictator Pak Chong-hi, the country adopted a highly successful export oriented development strategy. Though poor in raw materials, the country gambled with the population's work ethic and zeal to perform.

The successes scored are respectable indeed. The per capita gross national product jumped from a scanty \$83 in 1961 to \$1,977 in 1984. Exports tripled from \$882 million in 1970 to \$26.3 billion in 1984. This year's South Korean foreign trade volume will most likely amount to \$71 billion. South Korea is now the seventh most important trading partner of the United States--ahead of the Netherlands, Italy and France.

While the enormous growth rates in the 1960's and 1970's were accomplished at the expense of galloping inflation, the rise in prices has lately slowed down quite perceptibly. In 1984, the rate of inflation amounted to only 2.3 percent while real economic growth recorded 7.5 percent. The forecasts for 1985 are also extremely optimistic. However, they are possible of achievement only if the economic revival of Korea's most important trading partners continues. Seoul is increasingly anxious about the industrial countries' flight to protectionism. And yet, while the South Korean Government appears abroad as the guardian of free world trade, it has long closed off its own market to foreign competition. It now promises improvements: By 1988, all nontariff import restrictions are to be abolished for 95 percent of all industrial products.

For the time being, the South Korean economic planners in Seoul are not worried about the country's large external debt. At \$43 billion, South Korea is the developing country with the largest debt after Brazil, Argentina and Mexico. Indeed, the debts continue to rise. Still, with a 15 percent debt service rate, Korea can afford to be complacent--in contrast to the Latin American countries. Its creditors are not afraid for their money. A Western diplomat in Seoul affirms that "Korea is by far the most reliable of all the major debtor countries."

The government has adopted three main objectives: Price stability, continued economic growth and an equitable income distribution. According to the calculations of economic planner Kim Ki-hwan, South Korea is not doing badly with regard to income distribution. In 1982, the "lower" 40 percent of households held an 18.8 percent share in the national income, the "upper" 20 percent 43 percent. Though it is still impossible to speak of income equity in South Korea, Kim Ki-hwan thinks that only Taiwan does better among developing countries.

So far, the social security of the population has failed to keep step with the galloping economic growth. South Korea has no general pension or unemployment insurance; medical insurance is in its infancy. Social burdens continue to squarely rest on the families. Until now, Koreans, raised in the Confucian tradition, have accepted this without complaint. They consider it a matter of course to look after family members. "I think it is inhumane how you in the West treat your parents, simply getting rid of them in rest homes," says a young clerk who shares his small three-room apartment on the outskirts of Seoul with his wife, infant and mother.

Most Koreans of his generation still think in these terms. But how much time will pass before a change in social opinion? Demand is bound to grow along with the wider offer of consumer goods. The social consequences of the economic boom are preprogrammed in Korea as they are in Japan. Thoughtful foreign observers do not neglect to indicate these unsolved issues and recommend nervous Europeans not to let themselves be overwhelmed by the proud growth curves.

In the meantime, optimism in South Korea rides high still. The technocrats in the government and managers of the large corporation have long adopted the magic incantations of the industrial states: They announce that the future of the South Korean economy depends on the country's ability to keep up with "high technology." And once again, they enthusiastically attack the new challenge. As a German sales representative in Seoul puts it: "We are constantly surprised by the courage of the Koreans. We tell them that their plans are utter madness. But the Koreans merely smile, and 2 or 3 years later, they have put up a new factory, exactly the way they intended."

One example among many: The Goldstar Company, with 25,000 personnel the largest electrical engineering and electronics corporation in South Korea, produces 3 million color television sets and 2 million black and white sets per annum. In the small village of Pyongtaek, half an hour's drive south of Seoul, Goldstar last year put a new production plant on a former meadow. In future, the corporation will there produce a million video cassette recorders each year. Sales seem assured: The U.S. market could well handle 20 million recorders, calculates director Kim Tong-hwan, the European market 6 million.

Two thirds of the employees in Pyongtaek are women, most of them no more than 20. The official work week in South Korea is 48 hours, but the staff in Pyongtaek labor more than 60 hours per week. Only 2 Sundays per month are free. The 10 vacation days per year are rarely fully used; absence for

sickness amounts to less than 1 percent. The women workers at Goldstar earn roughly DM400 per month. In addition they get bonuses which amount to up to 5 months' salaries each year. A German manager waxes enthusiastic: "They have never had it so good here. In any case, the girls do not know what to do with their leisure."

Goldstar allocates 5 percent of turnover to research and development. The corporation has set up its own research laboratory in California's Silicon Valley. In technology, South Korea is still behind the industrial countries. A Western embassy in Seoul quiets its own fears by saying that "Korea has not yet achieved a breakthrough in a single field. Nowhere is it in the lead in terms of technology." Up to now, the South Koreans have procured their know how either by the purchase of licenses or by joint ventures, usually with the Japanese. Now the government has given orders to as quickly as possible make up the technological arrears. And in a country where even giant industries are kept on a very short rein by the ruling military, the managers in the various head offices hasten to resolutely carry out the wishes of the rulers.

"Korea in 2000" is the title of a recent publication by the Korean Development Institute, a government sponsored think tank. It deals with the vision of a prospering welfare state. At a \$252 billion gross national product by 2000 (compared with \$80 billion now), Korea would rank 15th among the world's industrial countries and be the 10th biggest trade power. Korea in 2000 would be a "society with a high technology industry," and, above all, a "free and stable society, a wealthy society full of vitality, and a society based on balanced development and justice."

However, the reality is rather more sober. At the elections to the National Assembly, President Chon Tu-hwan and his Democratic Justice Party learned about the extent of the uncertainty of the national consensus on the approach to the future development of the country. Fifty-eight percent of the voters decided for the three opposition parties, and the government party was able to secure the absolute majority of seats only by the prevailing electoral system which favors it.

Kim Yong-sam, after Kim Tae-chung the most popular opposition politician--kept by the military regime under house arrest almost continuously for the past 5 years--believes that the general public is not deceived by government propaganda: "Chon Tu-hwan and his predecessor Park Chong-hi have tried to indoctrinate the public: Do not bother yourselves with politics. They wanted to make people believe that economic development ranks first. I believe, on the contrary, that it is impossible to organize one's life outside a true democracy." The result of the parliamentary elections shows that most South Koreans in fact consider Chon's slogan of "political stability and economic growth" to be deficient as a long-term concept.

Three years from now, Seoul will host the summer Olympic Games. The sports arenas are already finished. Whether South Korea will be a worthy host depends on the willingness of the military regime to loosen the reins in the country and refrain from forcibly stifling the call for democracy as it has often done in the past.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR MEASURES FOR JAPAN

SK310912 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique announced that the "section of measures towards Japan" would be set up in the puppet Ministry of Commerce and Industry as a "measure" to "rectify" the adverse balance of trade with Japan, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is a futile attempt of the pro-Japanese lackey suffering from a deficit in the trade with Japan.

South Korea's deficit in its trade with Japan had reached 30 billion dollars till July last year since 1965, which accounted for 75 percent of South Korea's total deficit in foreign trade.

Although the puppet clique begged for removing the deficit each time it held talks on trade with Japan and sent a "trade mission to Japan," there has been no change and its deficit in trade with Japan has only increased.

The trade imbalance has evoked anti-Japanese sentiments among the people and earned for the puppet clique the people's denunciation of its humiliating attitude towards Japan. Feeling uneasy about this, the puppets are going to set up the "section" in an attempt to lull the discontent of the people.

This provokes only the derision of people.

CSO: 4100/331



25 April 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## U.S. EXPERIMENTS WITH POISON IN SOUTH

SK271155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA)--A recent issue of the South Korean magazine WOLGAN CHOSON disclosed that an experiment on human bodies of "RH-787" powerful rat poison developed in the United States was conducted in South Korea.

This powerful rat poison developed and produced in the "Rohm and Haas" laboratory of the U.S. chemical complex over ten years ago has a powerful poisonous character. As its safety for human body has not been guaranteed, it has not been used in the United States. Generally speaking, it is a common sense that newly developed powerful drugs shall be exported abroad after their safety has been confirmed for over ten years.

But only three years after its development, this rat poison was imported into South Korea due to the collusion between the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets.

After transferring the basic components of rat poison to five companies including the Seoul Tongsong Pharmaceutical Company Ltd. to make finished goods, the U.S. imperialists made false propaganda that it is not harmful to human body, spreading it to South Korea under the trademark of "Paekho."

As a consequence, the "Paekho" rat poison openly used in South Korea for nearly five years to poison over 1,000 people and many of them died or suffered from incurable diseases. Even women gave birth to deformed or dead babies. Such aftereffect is reported to be more serious in the future.

The U.S. imperialists' spreading of the powerful rat poison throughout South Korea was purely an experiment to see what consequences the rat poison entails to human body.

This is an indelible, thrice-cursed criminal act.

CSO: 4100/331



25 April 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## CONTINUED COMMENTS ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

## South Korean Students Hailed

SK010510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk entitled "The Struggle of the South Korean Students and People Is a Just Struggle for Independence and Democracy of Society"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Where there are exploitation and repression, there is resistance of the people. The struggle of the students and the people being staged in South Korea today clearly proves this truth.

Today, the antigovernment struggle of the students and the people, which was enhanced in the wake of the elections of the puppet national assemblymen in South Korea, is continuing even amid the cruel suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, rather than cooling down.

Many democratic figures, religious men, professors, and opposition politicians, who are conscious of their duties in view of reality, have joined in the persistent struggle of the South Korean students and people. The outcries of students and people calling for the independence and democracy of society and for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship are resounding throughout South Korea, including in Seoul.

The students and the people have continuously turned out in the streets of struggle, not afraid of being taken to prison, shedding blood, and being victimized. The South Korean students and people are carrying out the persistent struggle on campuses, in streets and prisons, and at worksites, with confidence in victory in their just cause even amid bestial suppression by the enemy.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are seized with fear and anxiety. The struggle of the South Korean students and people is a demonstration of the nationwide resistance against the colonial fascist rule and is a just, patriotic struggle for freedom of campus and independence and democracy of society.

Today, South Korea is a wasteland that has been placed under the most atrocious colonial oppressive rule in the world and in which the people's dignity is

being completely trampled underfoot. The demands for civil rights and the right to existence are being mercilessly violated and democracy has been wiped away.

Because of the economic policy dependent on outside forces, the national economy has been bankrupted and some \$50 billion in foreign loans is squeezing the necks of the South Korean people. Workers are suffering from hard labor and starvation wages and peasants are continuously leaving their farms in despair.

Increasing corruption and irregularities among the privileged class are increasing the poverty and sacrifice of the people. With the infiltration of the U.S. lifestyle and (?indecent) foreign culture, traditional national culture has been degenerated and a national inferiority complex and Hihilism are being fostered.

The educational programs, called far-reaching national plans, are merely enforcing learning only skills for immediate use, prohibiting the students' interests in social and political issues. The puppet clique is bestially suppressing the struggle of the youths and students while opposing their becoming genuine intellectuals who are conscious of justness and truth.

Today, the South Korean people are forced to obedience and submission only, deprived of human dignity and the right to existence. The youths and students have also been deprived of ideals and hope, with their rights and freedom in study infringed upon.

It is quite natural for the South Korean students and people to rise up in a struggle for their dignity and rights under such an atrocious military fascist rule. The South Korean youths and students have always taken the initiative in the struggle for independence and freedom of society.

The place where the aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification is whirling and where the beacon fire of struggle is raised first is none other than the campus. The South Korean students, who are firmly inheriting the spirit of the 19 April popular uprising, which overthrew traitor Syngman Rhee, have courageously fought despite sacrifice, always standing in the vanguard of all struggles, from the heroic Kwangju popular uprising to the recent struggle opposing the elections of the puppet national assemblymen.

The youths and students formed the greatest mass force in South Korea. They are more sensitive to the advanced ideas and the trend of the times than any other people and cherish a great ambition and hope for the future.

They aspire for justice and truth more than any others and are striving to fulfill their mission in light of reality.

While repressing such a lofty aspiration of the South Korean youths and students with bayonets and guns, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is expelling them from colleges on the pretext of the graduation quota system, guidance in absence from school, and so forth and forcibly drafting them into the army. Thus, it is frantically running amok to repress their just struggle in many wicked ways.

The South Korean students, however, are not weakening their spirit of struggle even amid the bestial suppression of the enemy. Last year, they carried out more than 420 cases of antigovernment struggle, putting forth the slogans of opposing the graduation quota system, of abolishing the Student Defence Corps, of opposing forcible drafting, and of opposing the elections of the puppet National Assemblymen.

The antifascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean youths and students has been staged on an unprecedentedly large scale and expanded into a united and common struggle among colleges. The characteristic of the struggle of the South Korean youths and students is that their struggle is being staged purposefully, with consciousness, under the guidance of democratic groups--organizations having the nature of a united front, including the National League of Youths for Movement for Democracy, which has been formed on a broad scale since the Kwangju popular uprising.

What attracts our attention in the struggle of the South Korean youths and students is the fact that the political nature and fierceness of the struggle are growing stronger than ever before. Shouting slogans like "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship!", "The Chon Tu-hwan regime should resign!" and so forth, they not only directly and fully challenged the South Korean military fascist system but also resisted through struggle and by means of force. This is clearly shown by the struggle of burning the flag of the DJP and many other struggles carried out throughout South Korea, including the intrusion into DJP headquarters by some 260 college students who were included in the United Antidictatorship League for Democracy formed during the struggle to oppose the elections of the puppet National Assemblymen, and the incident of throwing liquid ammonia at a DJP candidate.

This was an eruption of the people's indignation and resentment against the DJP, a personal party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and purposeful and conscious acts by youths and students to strike a direct blow at traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term system. The struggle of the South Korean students and people is being deepened and developed into a struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ring ringleaders of the colonial fascist rule.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's sworn enemy, are infringing on our national sovereignty and enforcing the tragedy of national division. They are the prime target of our struggle. The U.S. imperialist aggressors reduced South Korea to their a total colony, military base, and bridgehead of nuclear war for invading all of Asia.

All misfortunes and disasters suffered by the South Korean people today are a result of the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean students and people have seriously realized that, as long as there are the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they can never achieve democracy of South Korean society, social progress, and independent reunification, no matter how many times they may replace the puppet government.

Through the Kwangju popular uprising, the mask of the U.S. imperialists has been exposed more openly and the people's anti-U.S. sentiment has been rapidly

enhanced. The U.S. imperialist aggressors mercilessly suppressed the struggle of the youths, students, and residents of Kwangju who rose in peaceful demonstrations for their basic rights, by mobilizing the crack divisions of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under their command.

The ringleaders of tragedy who commanded the massacre of Kwangju behind the scenes and immersed all streets in a sea of blood are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Although the U.S. imperialists suppressed the Kwangju popular uprising by mobilizing the Chon Tu-hwan hangmen, they could not be the victors.

The South Korean students' and people's sense of hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists erupted, and directed the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The arson incidents at American Cultural Centers in Pusan, Kwangji, and Taegu and incidents of explosions and burning the U.S. flag were the due punishment inflicted upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors by the South Korean students and people, and stern warnings against them. The sense of distrust and antagonism against the U.S. imperialists is being intensified among the democratic figures, professors, religious figures, and even opposition politicians.

The waves of the anti-U.S. struggle are ebbing and flowing throughout South Korea. Today, many public organizations and the youths and students under them, democratic figures, and patriotic people, branding the U.S. imperialists as aggressors, neocolonialists, and imperialists, actively rose in the anti-imperialist struggle for independence, loudly shouting such anti-U.S. slogans as "Yankees should withdraw!," "The U.S. should pull out!," and "The U.S. is a murderer. It should stop supporting Chon Tu-hwan!"

The South Korean students and people have directed the sharp spearhead of struggle against the Japanese militarists who are maneuvering for reinvasion. With traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan last year as an opportunity, the anti-Japanese sentiment of the South Korean people has been further enhanced. This is clearly shown by the incidents of burning the Japanese flag staged in many colleges in Seoul, amid the shouting of anti-Japanese slogans such as "The Japanese ruling circles should apologize to our people!," "We oppose Japan's economic domination and plunder!," and "We oppose Japan's military re-invasion!," by the incident of burning the emperor at the stake in effigy, and by the incidents of raiding the Japanese Embassy in Seoul and the Seoul branch office of a Japanese airliner.

The struggle of the South Korean students and the people from all walks of life has been persistently carried out amid close mutual relations. Realizing that if their struggle is aimed merely at improving living standards, and not at achieving democracy in society, they can never free themselves from a miserable situation such as that existing today, the South Korean workers have joined in a broad, antifascist struggle for democracy.

The youths and students, realizing that the main force of the antifascist struggle for democracy is the workers, began to put forth the issue of leadership

of the working class and the pursuing a higher purpose. Students and workers are resisting the military dictatorship and their unconditional unity is more firmly than ever solidified in the course of the struggle and the labor movement.

When some 400 workers of the Cheongju clothing marketplace in Seoul joined in an anti-government struggle last year, some 2,000 college students in Seoul also staged three anti-government demonstrations along with the workers, shouting slogans on guaranteeing the three rights of labor, on abolishing the anti-labor laws, on supporting the trade union movement, and on rejecting anti-rightist-nationalist labor unions.

In other words, the spirit of solidarity between students and workers, the struggle on solidarity is being fervently carried on among the workers themselves. This is clearly shown by the struggles of solidarity carried out by taxi drivers in many cities in South Korea, including Kangnam, Ulsan, and Pusan, in sympathy with the struggle of taxi drivers in Jaegu.

Such phenomena are events unseen in the past and a new movement for uniting the movement of the students with that of the workers and for uniting the workers' movement itself.

Thus, the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is being valiantly staged even under the terrorism-ridden rule and bestial suppression of the U.S. imperialists and the Chen Tu-hwan puppet clique. The future of the struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence and democracy of socialist type is victorious without fail.

#### Sentencing of SNU Students

SK031128 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korea to South Korea 100) CND 1.3pr.89

[Station Commentary] In this hour, I will talk about the handing down of prison terms by the Chen Tu-hwan fascist ring against the patriotic Seoul National University [SNU] students who were arrested and indicated in connection with the incident of confining an outsider.

As has been reported already, the Chen Tu-hwan ring held a murderous public trial today for the patriotic SNU students who were arrested and indicated in connection with the so-called incident of confining an outsider and committed a fascist violence of sentencing five students, including Mr. Yi Chang-u, former president of SNU General Student Council, to prison terms of up to 1 and 1/2 years.

This is a vicious challenge to our patriotic students desiring freedom and democracy and another intolerable act of strangling democracy.

As for the SNU students who were unjustly sentenced to prison terms, they are the true sons of our masses who carried on a just struggle for independence and democracy which all our masses consistently aspire for, and beblooded



patriotic students who resisted the fascist authorities who are becoming more desperate to suppress the campus under the pretext of campus autonomy.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves loudly about campus autonomy in words, pretending to be committed to its realization, in fact it is intensifying campus suppression more and more in a more cunning and vicious manner. Keeping vast police forces deployed around the campus, beastly suppressing the students' just struggle for democratization, and readjusting and augmenting fascist campus regulations and systems, it is attempting to bind the youths and students for good to make them fascist slaves.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is stepping up campus surveillance more than ever to suppress and obliterate the student movement at its source. Although it says it has withdrawn its police forces from the campus, it placed numerous intelligence personnel and their agents on campus disguised as students and, watching the students' every act, it secretly takes into police custody students it does not like and inflicts all kinds of violence and torture on them. Detecting antigovernment moves of the students beforehand, it is ruthlessly suppressing them.

The so-called outsider who was exposed by the patriotic SNU students in mid-September last year was an agent of the fascist authorities disguised as a student. The SNU students confined the outsider and launched into a mass struggle for freedom and democracy to demonstrate their indignation and resistance to such campus suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

This was a very just and righteous struggle against on-campus fascism and calling for true freedom and democratization, and it should never be an object of punishment or regarded as a crime. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed their just struggle with guns and bayonets, arrested many students under the pretext of confining an outsider, and inflicted various forms of torment and torture upon them.

Still not satisfied, it held a series of murderous trials, and now has committed a fascist savagery of sentencing them to prison terms of up to 1 and 1/2 years, wielding fascist evil laws. This is an intolerable crime that can be committed only by the worst fascist tyrant and murderer Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring which is suppressing freedom and democracy with guns and bayonets and is attempting to sustain its dirty remaining life.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to stop the students' antigovernment struggle, which is intensifying on campus, by threatening and blackmailing the barefisted students with guns and bayonets, but this is a foolish act. Where there is suppression, there is resistance; and where there is resistance, there will be struggle. This is well proven by the mass struggle daringly waged on campus by the patriotic students these days, demanding the stepping down of Chon Tu-hwan and the democratization of campus and society.

Fascist suppression can never be a way of sustaining the life of a dictator. Moths are destined to be burned to death by fire. The fascist dictatorship running counter to the will of the people will be shortlived. If the Chon



Tu-hwan ring does not wish to follow the shameful example of the previous dictators, it should immediately stop its campus suppression with guns and bayonets, acquit and release the unjustly detained students unconditionally and immediately, and step down from power without delay. Our patriotic students will carry on their struggle to the end until the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship is brought to an end, and freedom and democracy are realized.

CSO: 4110/134

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Minister's Remarks Criticized

SK270826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of justice on March 25 at a press conference, insulting the students' JKPT anti-fascist struggle for democracy, raved that the struggle would be "severely dealt with," according to a radio report from Seoul.

He also babbled that students would "be released in case they reflect on" their acts.

This is another crafty trick to bar the anti-"government" action of the students by the double-dealing tactics of threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception.

Students Sentenced to Jail

SK282337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique at a trial held on March 27 at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court passed prison terms up to one year and six months upon 7 students of Songgyungwan University on charges of their involvement in the occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the trial students asserted the justness of their struggle and resolutely protested against the unreasonable suppression by the fascist clique.

The fascist clique at a trial held on March 26 passed prison terms upon 5 students of Yonsei University on similar charges.

Antigovernment Leaflets Distributed

SK290819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA)--Students of Yonsei University who were brought to trial on charges of their involvement in the occupation of the

building of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, waged an unrelenting anti-"government" struggle at the fascist court on March 26, according to the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO.

That day students of the university including Yi Fyu-hui shouted slogans denouncing the unilateral trial by the fascist clique and resolutely asserted their innocence at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court where prison terms were passed upon them.

Student Yi Kyu-hui scattered scores of leaflets reading "Long Live the Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy" he had prepared in the jail over the seats for the public and loudly shouted slogans calling for the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

More than 100 fellow students and parents in the public seats, in response to the struggle, chanted at the top of their voices anti-"government" slogans led by patriotic students brought to the trial, and held a sit-down strike, singing the song "I Will Win" and so on, in defiance of the exit order of the puppet police.

#### Demonstrations, Protest Evictions

SK310855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)--over 200 students of Seoul and Koryo Universities jointly staged a demonstration on March 29 against the criminal "development" farce of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

That day the students bitterly denounced the puppet clique for pulling down houses of inhabitants in the slum under the cloak of "development," holding a placard reading "We Oppose Mok-dong Eviction" at the Yongtungpo rotary.

The military fascist clique walked to the police 10 student demonstrators and referred them to a "summary trial."

According to another report, students in Seoul scattered over 150 leaflets denouncing the puppet clique's reactionary "development" in the South Gate Street, central district of the city, on March 26.

The leaflets reading "End the Policy of Forcible Eviction," etc. were reportedly printed in the name of the General Student Council of Seoul University.

CSO: 4100/331

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### STUDENT ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

#### Expanding Antigovernment Struggle

SK280857 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean (Hear) (MT)  
16 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? This is the hour for station commentary. In this hour today, I will speak about the antigovernment struggle of students and youths which is daily expanding and intensifying.

While the antigovernment sentiment of the patriotic people of all strata is increasing, students of Korea and Seoul National University staged anti-government struggles once again. On 15 March, some 4,000 students of Korea University staged a furious demonstration, calling for traitor Chon Tu-hwan to step down. After gathering in front of the Student Hall on the campus at 3 pm, the students rushed toward the main gate of the campus in order to stage a street demonstration. When they were confronted with the heavily armed police troops at the gate, the students shouted slogans demanding that Chon Tu-hwan step down, that the reptile school foundation and the minister of education step down, and opposing the resignation of the university president. They persistently struggled throwing stones to the police troops who were firing tear-gas and running amok in suppression.

Meanwhile, on the same day, some 500 students of Seoul National University staged a demonstration on the campus vigorously shouting such slogans as: "Release the Detained Students" and "Guarantee the Autonomy of the Students." Some 400 students of Seoul National University also staged a demonstration in front of the Office of the Southern Branch of the Seoul District Court in the morning of 16 March.

The struggle of the youths and students, which has been daily intensified since the new semester, is a just struggle reflecting the opinion and demand of our youths, students, and patriotic masses of all strata. This is also a just struggle displaying the unyielding fighting spirit of the youths and students who will not allow the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme to continue the fascist dictatorial rule and its antidemocratic and antinational crimes of suppressing the advance of the patriotic students, who are calling for campus freedom and the democratization of society.

As you know, dismayed at the antigovernment and anti-Chinese students which is spreading in the capital and in the rural areas in the months of struggle--March and April--the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running amuck with blood-shot eyes in order to obliterate it.

Even before the new semester began, the Chon Tu-hwan ring set off the commotion of an academic reprimand. It expelled and punished patriotic students at random. It has already deployed uniformed and plainclothes policemen around the universities and on the campuses. While watching every act of students, it is becoming even more feverish in suppressing students.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has worked out a plan to isolate the troublesome students and mobilized them with plain police troops. By so doing, it is attempting to isolate and suppress the student leaders at random.

While intensifying the campus suppression, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is also trying to placate students. This is clearly proven by the fact that it is hampering the formation of self-governing student councils, while babbling about the campus autonomy.

While saying that it would disband the fascist Student Defense Corps, the Chon Tu-hwan ring stressed that its security function would be performed in a wartime or in case of emergency. This is something to turn campuses into military camps, use students as private soldiers, and mobilize them in a war of aggression in the future by reviving the Student Defense Corps when the need arises.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring also said that it would allow a revival of the self-governing student council. This is also a deceptive trickery. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is demanding that student councils be formed and operated only in accordance with the rules worked out by the preparatory committees organized by thoroughly reptilian professors.

All these facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's propaganda on the dissolution of the Student Defense Corps and the formation of the student councils is only a clumsy deceptive drama. All the facts show the fascist schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is trying to allow no other organizations in the campus than its reptile organization, and to obliterate their struggle for democratization by binding them with the reptile military organization.

In a nutshell, the struggle which the students waged this time is a just struggle against such suppressive and deceptive maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring bestially suppressed the students by mobilizing police troops. This is an intolerable act.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's bestial wielding of swords and its deceptive maneuvers will result in nothing but pouring oil on the fire.

The Chair is asked to... The following... the campus... and without delay in accordance with the...

Student... in Seoul...

SK311182 (Clonide... 26 Mar 87

[Text] All students... struggle continuously and fiercely. At 2102 on 20 March, more than 100 Toksong University students staged an all-night sit-in in the student hall of the on-campus student hall. Chairman... Chun-yup... General Student... 20 March, more than 1,000 students... student hall to adopt a slogan to oppose the resignation of university President Kim Chun-yup... following this, they staged a campus demonstration, forming a human chain and waged a rock-throwing struggle for an hour against police... to prevent them from leaving the campus, firing... 21 March, more than 1,000 students of the Science... University staged a demonstration... the resignation of the University President...

On 1530 on 22 March, more than 200 Toksong University [SMU] students and representatives... for the Revival... Association... student hall at Koryu... then demanded the abolition of... the education minister, the end of... of students, and the comprehensive recognition of the General Student Association.

At this meeting, Mrs. Kim... chairperson of the General Student Association of Ewha... University, explained the circumstances under which she was arrested on 15 March when she went to meet the education minister. Chang Gull-ho, Chairman of the General Student Association of Sungjon University, read a manifesto for joint struggle.

At 1600 on 21 March, more than 500 Toksong Women's University students held a meeting on the campus to demand the Minister of Education in connection with the formation of the General Student Association. They then staged an hour-long campus demonstration... "The University of Education Must Be Awakened."... more than 50 student representatives gathered in the library on campus and engaged in all-night sit-in, demanding the adoption of the draft of the regulations of the General Student Association submitted by students, such as the guarantee of the right to manage and execute the budget by the General Student Association, the dismantling of the Guiding Professors' Committee, and the deletion of provisions banning political activities.



At 1300 on 21 March, more than 200 Songgyungwan University students staged a campus demonstration in connection with the arrest of representatives of 16 universities in Seoul who had tried to hold talks with the education minister, forming a circle and chanting the slogans: "Explain the Illegal Arrest," "The Education Minister Must Resign," and "Recognize the General Student Association." Prior to this, at 1300 on the same day, more than 800 Songgyungwan University students held a joint speech meeting of candidates for the 100 members of the General Student Associations at Kunjandi Plaza on the campus and heard the explanation of Miss O Chong-son, chairperson of the Women's Student Association of Koryo University, on the circumstances under which she had been arrested when she went to meet the education minister.

At 1800 on 21 March, more than 1,000 Konguk University students held an emergency open meeting of students on the campus and adopted a resolution pledging to defend the General Student Association do or die and demanding the lifting of the freezing of the budget for the General Student Association. After concluding this meeting, the students staged a campus demonstration and waged a rock-throwing struggle against policemen. On 22 March, more than 500 Konguk University students staged a campus demonstration, chanting the slogan: "Let Us Defend the General Student Association do or Die" and "The Education Minister Must Resign." They then attempted to leave the campus. When policemen dashed toward them, firing tear gas bombs, they struggled courageously, throwing molotov cocktails and 20 fiery cotton balls at the policemen. Prior to this, they invited clergyman Mun Tae-kol, former chief editor of the magazine "SSIALUI SORI" and heard an impromptu lecture entitled "The Protection of Freedom and Democracy."

At 1800 on 20 March, more than 300 SNU students clashed with policemen when they tried to advance into the area of dismantlement in Mok-dong, marching along the street from the Sinjong crossroads to the Oryu crossroads, holding a placard reading "Stop Development Without Measures." After breaking the surface of the pavement into pieces and throwing fragments at the policemen, more than 50 of the students entered Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong. Prior to this, at 1400 on the afternoon of the same day, more than 500 SNU students held an emergency meeting of the General Student Association in the on-campus student hall with the participation of two residents of Mok-dong and discussed the Mok-dong situation. They then entered Mok-dong.

(S0: 00150700)

25 April 1985

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## TALK DENOUNCES CHON'S VISIT TO U.S. IN APRIL

SK010228 (Clandestine) Voice of the KPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
28 Mar 85

[Talk from the program "Echo of Public Sentiment"]

[Text] In connection with his visit to the United States slated for April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now hellbent on propaganda concerning the visit using all available government-patronized press organs. The propaganda on his visit to the United States is so childish and puerile that even middle school students are ridiculing it. Now, let us look into the recent trend of public sentiment with regard to Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States.

Through all government-patronized propaganda organs, which have been turned into handmaidens embellishing fascism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States in April is to strengthen friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries as allies with a long-range view toward the 2000's and to promote constructive cooperation between them on the foundation of partnership. This is indeed balderdash.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's preposterous sophistry of a so-called plan or vision of the 2000's--which is not the period of his tenure--is indeed nonsense and a clumsy deception.

The colonial, fascist, and dictatorial rule, treacherous and treasonous schemes for permanent division, and rackets for a war of northward invasion--which have become more unscrupulous with the advent of the so-called Fifth Republic--are precisely products of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's pro-U.S., flunkeyist, treacherous, fascist, and bellicose policy.

Clamoring about the opening of a so-called era of the Pacific in the 2000's and the like on the eve of his junket to the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now trying to cover up the purpose of his junket with a preposterous delusion of the 2000's in a bid to deceive the people. This is indeed a preposterous and clumsy trick.

All people know well that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States in April is nothing but a treacherous junket, a mendicant junket, a war junket, and a junket for division.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now hellbent on maintaining his snakes colonial, fascist, and treacherous ruling system and gratifying his ambition for long-term power through the visit to the United States slated for April. The miserable defeat in the 12th general election, the rapid emergence of democratic opposition forces, and the daily-increasing antigovernment and anti-DJP struggle by youths, students, and masses from all strata have driven the Chon Tu-hwan ring into a predicament. Furthermore, the foreign debt, exceeding \$50 billion; economic bankruptcy; and the resultant economic plight of the people have further increased people's complaints and dissatisfaction and are now fanning the ruin of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military and fascist rule.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist, dictatorial system for long-term power is approaching its ruin. Therefore, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is about to embark on the road of crime in a bid to find a way out of such a crisis through the junket to the United States in April.

Meanwhile, people unanimously say that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States in April is his last, pitiful, mendicant junket.

No matter how traitor Chon Tu-hwan may try to conceal the real purpose of his junket with all sorts of flowery words, our people will by no means trust it.

Public will is always just. Our public sentiment opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and aspiring for national reunification cannot be blocked by anything.

CSO: 4110/132

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### RPR ISSUES ANTINUCLEAR DECLARATION ON 26 MAR

SK291307 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
27 Mar 85

[Antinuclear declaration issued by the RPR Central Committee on 26 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Today, the South Korean masses are on the crossroads of nuclear catastrophe. The dark clouds of nuclear war, which have been hung around the earth, are storming to South Korea.

Driving mankind into a thermal war of annihilation, the U.S. imperialists are hastening to ignite it in South Korea, their colony. There is no more urgent task at present, with the destinies of fellow countrymen hanging in the balance, than waging the struggle to prevent the crises of nuclear war and uproot the source of a thermal war.

Today, South Korea is a forefront nuclear base of the United States of America, located on the opposite side on the earth. The South Korean masses has not wanted U.S. nuclear weapons and has not requested to be a nuclear base. However, the United States has already secretly introduced some 1,000 nuclear weapons into our national land and has even dragged neutron bombs, denounced as the weapon of the devil of the 20th century, and nuclear backpacks there. The number of nuclear weapons introduced into South Korea is larger than that in West Germany; the density of deployment is four times as much as that of NATO; and their explosive power is more than 1,700 times as strong as that of the atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima. South Korea has become the largest nuclear base in the Far East, where over half of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in Asia is massed, and has become a nuclear base where an average of one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square km--the highest density in the world.

However, the U.S. imperialists are content with this. The U.S. wild desire for aggression against the North is being extended even to the continent. The U.S. arsenals in South Korea are being augmented with new theater and strategic nuclear weapons and its nuclear bases are being turned into a higher level of forward nuclear bases targeting even the continent.

A plan for deploying in South Korea cruise and Pershing missiles, with a maximum range beyond 2,500 km, is being secretly pushed ahead, a plan for moving and deploying B-52 strategic bombers, one of the three major strategic nuclear pillars, is being realized, and new nuclear warships are constantly being deployed in the East and South seas.

The nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are neither defense-purpose nuclear weapons to check someone nor symbolic items deployed under the background of the policy of strength. They are attack-purpose nuclear weapons deployed to conduct a pre-emptive attack on the theater of the showdown of the eighties, weapons for a real war deployed as the tools of the policy of strength in accordance with a plan for a 3-day war. Even the incumbent power-holders of the White House do not try to intentionally hide this fact. They are openly stating that South Korea is a most proper, first-class region in which nuclear weapons can be used and that the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are meant to be used first in South Korea.

In reality, U.S. nuclear weapons are being deployed in Europe in accordance with the strategic confrontation system in which priority is given to conventional weapons; they are being deployed in South Korea, the Far East, in accordance with the tactical real war system, in which priority is not given conventional weapons.

Because of the U.S. adventurous nuclear strategy, the South Korean masses are shouldering more than 5 tons of powder per person not at a tranquil garden but on a nuclear powder keg on the eve of explosion. The U.S. strategy of nuclear war in South Korea has already exceeded the limits of policy and is being carried into action.

The emergence of the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance is a green light of the forthcoming nuclear war. The triangular military alliance is a U.S. goal for nuclear war to tie its allied countries in Asia under a nuclear umbrella and drive them to war.

The military relations between South Korea and Japan, which have been indirectly linked with the United States at the apex in the course of launching the triangular military alliance, are being turned into the relationship of direct military alliance and into operational relations in which a separate border does not exist. In addition, the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command is assuming a different form as the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese joint command.

Trying to remain in the sphere of U.S. protection and to be backed by the sphere of Japanese armed forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is leaving the national land as a U.S. anti-North and anti-Soviet nuclear attack base and is offering it as the frontal military base of Japan.

Warning of the dangerous nature of the triangular military alliance, a military journal of Japan wrote that, just as the carriage of Hitler and Mussolini plunged the West and the East into the flames of war in the past,

the carriage of weapons, warships, and large forces  
needed global war. This is a factor of tremendous importance.

The "Team Spirit" exercise of the United States, which is held in South Korea every year, has already exceeded the limit of a military drill and is dashing toward a nuclear war. The "Team Spirit" exercise is the rehearsal of nuclear war waged on the nuclear powder keg and is a scenario of foot-dragging plan for a 3-day war. This dangerous playing with fire is becoming more regionalized nuclear war drill and approaching into a worldwide nuclear war.

Even at this moment, the U.S. diplomats are widely spreading the rumor of South Korea's nuclear weapons are starting through its water, nuclear power missile launch drill, being conducted on the ground, and "Strong Shield" nuclear missile war rehearsal, thus increasing the danger of the war.

All remarks made by the U.S. bellicose generals in 1974, 1975, and 1976 with nuclear war and all moves of the U.S. troops are for the purpose of the outbreak of a nuclear war in this land is shown clearly. The danger of the war is increasing with each passing moment.

Why are they still hesitating from a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula? Who will be sacrificed by it? The U.S. imperialists are scheming to hide their ulterior motives, sought in nuclear war, with a silk wrapping cloth of the protection of South Korea. It is said that they have developed nuclear weapons in this land to protect the Korean, are putting up the U.S. flag of the free world, willfully distort it, and waging a war to achieve the safeguard of South Korea is more at \$100 million.

However, their words and acts have been inconsistent, and all have been contradictory. The United States is not trying to protect South Korea, but is adopting it as a prop in its strategy of nuclear war. The United States, an imperialist country, is the motherland of genocide which sacrifices its own people sacrificing others for the sake of itself. Under the situation which is being unfavorably turned, the United States of America, experiencing the total hopelessness (crisis) in the entire period of its existence, is making desperate efforts to revitalize a strong America through the adventurous confrontation of nuclear war with the attitude that it does not hesitate even at nuclear war. By waging such a nuclear war with medium-range missiles not in its territory but in a midway region, it is trying to confine nuclear confrontation to a midway region and to protect the U.S. mainland from the range of nuclear attack. The United States is searching for such a midway region in the Far East, in which it can exercise monopoly power in using nuclear weapons, which it has little to lose, rather than in Europe, which it cannot arbitrarily handle, or in the Middle East, which it cannot secure without damage. This is the very reason why the United States is concentrating nuclear weapons on the land of South Korea, thousands of miles far away from its mainland.

Originally, for the U.S. imperialists, South Korea is necessary as a stepping stone to the continent of Asia and as a site of war to gain victory over



the communist circles in Asia. For them, the survival of South Korea and the fate of the South Korean people are not needed and not precious.

In terms of their world strategy, they would be no more heartbroken to see the whole territory of South Korea reduced to ashes and our people annihilated than to see a gravel stone crushed or a chicken disappear in the continental United States.

The theory of the nuclear umbrella, which the United States is publicizing, outwardly advocates protection, but its result will be ravages. The theory of the nuclear umbrella, in terms of its (?experiences), is the legacy and waste material of the out-moded era of nuclear monopoly.

Today, no one has a monopoly on nuclear weapons. Their ravages would not be limited to anyone side. Nuclear weapons deployed on earth are aimed at the other side's nuclear bases. Thus, where nuclear missiles are fired, nuclear missiles would be simultaneously launched in a retaliatory fashion. Nuclear pre-emptive strike bases could not but become the places where nuclear bombs would be dropped. In the same context, the nuclear bases in South Korea, which are becoming U.S. bases for a pre-emptive strike, could not but become the first targets of the other side's counterattack and cause nuclear damage, the extent of which would accord with the number of nuclear weapons deployed.

In the long run, nuclear bases and nuclear (?areas) would be attacked first. This is self-evident from the common-sense point of view. Former French President De Gaulle once made the following cynical remarks on the wicked intentions of the U.S. nuclear umbrella theory, while laughing sneeringly at the theory: The United States is planning to provide France with a nuclear umbrella. This is not aimed at defending Paris, but at defending New York by sacrificing Paris. The act of desiring the U.S. nuclear umbrella is a self-destructive act of wishing to see a nuclear bomb explode over one's head.

The case of South Korea is never an exception. The nuclear weapons and nuclear bases which the United States has deployed in South Korea are not an umbrella protecting South Korea, but a cross of death causing nuclear ravages; they are not an Aladdin's lamp bringing good luck, but a devilish gift of (?zeus) giving birth to evils.

At the moment, our South Korean masses are being driven into the hell of shuddering nuclear ravages because of the so-called protection of the United States. Today, the world is condemning a nuclear war as a war leading to death and ruin, presaging the end of the world and mankind.

Mankind still vividly remembers the ravages in Hiroshima 40 years ago. The number who died at that time as a result of the explosion of the atomic bomb was 150,000; the number who have been suffering from incurable diseases caused by the aftermath from the black rain and the ashes of death totals 450,000. The nuclear bomb dropped at that time was no more powerful than (?12.5) kilotons. But the nuclear bombs of today are not bombs of several kilotons, but rather several megatons. The explosive power of one of those bombs is

equivalent to the total explosive power of the conventional bombs dropped during the entire period of World War II.

Thus, if only one of those nuclear bombs were dropped over Osan Airbase, where the U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed, the total population of Seoul, which is (710) million, as well as Osan and Suwon, would be annihilated and the entire area of the Kyonggi Province reduced to a barren land without a single plant.

On the basis of the same calculation, if one nuclear bomb whose explosive power was measured in megatons was dropped over each U.S. nuclear base presently located in South Korea, the whole area of South Korea would be reduced to ashes, the South Korean people, numbering 40 million, reduced to charcoal, and South Korea turned into a nightmarish land without man, animal, or vegetation.

An overseas-resident Korean magazine published in West Germany has said: At the present, the United States has a wild fancy for a 3-day war in South Korea, but if a nuclear war breaks out, South Korea would be reduced to ashes in a minute.

In such a sea of fire resembling the time of (? Hoah), what city or village could survive, and who would be safe? Even if there are people who could survive such a sea of fire, they would envy those who died. The world that would be unfolded before them right after the nuclear explosion would be filled with barren rocky mountains and seas of death contaminated by radio-activity.

The mere imagination of this is an unprecedentedly great shuddering tragedy. This terrible tragedy would spread as the calamity of all mankind, not being limited to any area in the South or North of our country, or only to the whole of the Korean peninsula.

Obviously, a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula would mean the ruin of the South Korean people, of the nation, and of mankind. Just the fact that our people—who have overcome the storms of history on the ship of the same fate for several thousands of years—have lived separately in the South and the North is a source of great indignation. Why should our people be driven into the calamity of nuclear ravages today?

Reality demands that we not be prepossessed with a sense of nuclear security at all, and not look on with folded arms or turn our face away from the crisis of national annihilation. The urgent situation of today, in which the fate of the masses and the nation is faced with imminent danger, urges us to map out nation-saving measures to defend our own survival from nuclear calamity, save the nation and the masses, and save our fatherland.

In conformity with this, the RPK Central Committee solemnly declares:

1. The U.S. nuclear bases in South Korea should be quickly abolished. The Korean peninsula should be turned into a non-nuclear and peace zone. The

world of today is surging with the antinuclear and antiwar movement and is seething with the sentiment of establishing non-nuclear and peace zones. Every continent and country are strenuously staging the antinuclear struggle to establish non-nuclear zones by putting forth the vital demands for their establishment.

The antinuclear struggle is emerging as one of the most acute questions determining whether mankind today can survive or whether its existence will be denied. At a time when other peoples are calling for non-nuclear zones in the Indian Ocean and northern Europe, with a view to protecting themselves, our masses, who are standing on a powder magazine for a nuclear war, should all the more not sit idle with folded arms. In order to protect ourselves and defend mankind, we also should resolutely turn out in the antinuclear and antiwar struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from this land and the abolition of nuclear bases, and should establish a non-nuclear zone, so that there would be no nuclear weapons in any part of the Korean peninsula, and a peace zone so that there would be no source of war.

2. The U.S. aggression forces' occupation, the source of a nuclear war, should be ended and national sovereignty should be established.

The U.S. forces in South Korea are not the guardians defending the security of South Korea nor the guardian who will share our fate. The U.S. forces in South Korea are wicked aggressors obliterating the sovereignty of South Korea and the [word indistinct] one that harbors the source of a nuclear war.

In order to prevent a nuclear war and establish peace in South Korea, it is necessary to drive out the U.S. occupation forces, the incarnation of aggression and war.

The loss of national sovereignty means the loss of the nation and the masses. Under the yoke of subordination, any nation and any people cannot but fall prey to the outside forces. Because they have been deprived of national sovereignty, the South Korean masses are leaving our land to the care of another as a nuclear (? storage house) and are making our nation fall prey to another's nuclear strategy, while becoming slaves of another's (? fate).

It is necessary to retrieve national sovereignty in order to salvage a day of freedom, our land without nuclear weapons, and our nation, which would have made a break with disaster.

In order to break away from the crisis of nuclear war and to not be involved in such a crisis again, we should not be dragged into any sphere of influence of the powerful countries, should not lean toward any side, and should not take part in any war. This is the way-out for South Korea and the nation.

3. The nation-selling fascist rule--the intermediary of a nuclear war--should be removed and the democratization of South Korea should be realized.

The establishment of nuclear bases in South Korea and the crisis of a nuclear war began with the nation-selling fascist group as a guide. The bases are increasing in number and such a crisis is deepening.

The nation-selling group, which stands at the head of blocking the South Korean masses' antinuclear and antiwar struggle, is the fascist dictatorial (? force). Even the people in authority in the NATO-member countries in North Europe today show sympathy for their people's antinuclear movement for the security of their countries. This notwithstanding, only the South Korean nation-selling fascist people in authority are fastening a lock on the mouths, eyes, and ears of the people in order to protect the interests of their U.S. masters and the security of Chongwadae so that the people cannot turn out in an antinuclear movement.

Schmidt of West Germany has opposed the U.S. use of nuclear weapons against East Germany. But Chon Tu-hwan has even given a treacherous interview, saying: I hope that the artificial satellite with trouble in outer space will fall on Pyongyang.

If such a traitor is left intact, one people cannot escape disasters and the nation cannot escape calamity. Just to escape nuclear disasters, our masses should smash the nation-selling fascist dictatorship; just to achieve democracy, our masses should smash the fascist rule.

4. National division, the hotbed of a nuclear war, should be ended and national reunification should be achieved.

On the Korean peninsula, the danger of war rests in national division; and peace is promised in reunification. The territorial division by the U.S. imperialists gave birth to the confrontation between the South and the North. The confrontation has aggravated the tense situation and caused the introduction of even nuclear weapons into South Korea.

If the confrontation continues in the future, the Korean peninsula will be developed into a confrontational site of the Big Powers' competition for thermonuclear war and, then, our nation will lose the road to revival forever.

The South Korean masses should give up the infantile attitude of blindly regarding only the southern part of the Korean peninsula as their fatherland because of the U.S. veil of anticommunism, and should thoroughly establish the broader-minded view of the nation of regarding the 3,000-li land of the South and the North as one inseparable fatherland. They should assume the attitude and standpoint of finding their fate in the fate of the entire nation and of finding their future in the reunification of the nation.

The confrontation and division between the South and the North are of outside forces. Reunification is for us and for the nation. For us, it is necessary to prevent a nuclear war, to end national division, and to achieve country's reunification.

The best preventive measure against the damage of thermonuclear war does not lie in preparing shelters, but in staging a pannational antinuclear and antiwar movement. The antinuclear movement to prevent an approaching nuclear war [as heard] and make the Korean peninsula a nonnuclear and peace zone is a primary popular movement to protect our survival and our nation. Thus, the ceasefire line separating the South from the North; the line separating each other's ideologies, thoughts, political and party factions, classes, and social strata from each other; and the separate plazas for struggle are all unthinkable.

All people who desire to live independently at least as human beings should struggle in the plaza of the anti-U.S. struggle, on the streets for the resistance for democracy, and at the [word indistinct] ranks for reunification by gathering all together on the frontline of the antinuclear struggle.

At present when the fate of the country and the people is in imminent danger, there is no place for our masses to move back to or stay at. Let us, all people on this land, cherishing the dignity of mankind and, loving the fatherland and the nation, rise up hand in hand in the antinuclear and antiwar struggle to save the masses and the nation.

[Signed] The RPR Central Committee

[Dated] 26 March 1985

CSO: 4110/132





The following is the stereotyped trick employed by the successive fascist dictators: Whenever antigovernment struggle intensifies and the political crisis deepens in South Korea, they link this with the North and fabricate various kinds of incidents, thereby using those incidents as a way to escape a crisis and a means to survive by threatening the people and misleading public opinion. The Chon Tu-hwan group is no exception.

Also when the antigovernment spirit was increased throughout South Korea in (? February) and May last year, the group concocted a case of spies disguised as affiliates of the Mindan and a case of spy rings involving those who were employed overseas, and kicked up a large-scale anticommunist racket, thereby intensifying suppression of people.

With a view to quenching aroused public sentiment and squashing the increasing sentiment of longing for the North among the flood victims in connection with the North's relief measure for the flood victims, last September and October the group again concocted the so-called spy case in Taegu and the case of a spy infiltrated from the North who is said to have learned high-level tactics of terrorism.

The so-called case of four spy rings which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring about is a repetition of such tricky incidents and one of its politically fabricated dramas. The only difference is that the latest case took place in industrial areas.

It is not by chance that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been continuously fabricating such tricky cases which no one believes.

The anti-Chon Tu-hwan antifascist struggle for democratization by the youths, students, and the patriotic masses of various strata which has been set ablaze before and after the 12th term general election is being further expanded and intensified with each passing day. In particular, in the period from March to April the struggle for the right to survive and for democratic freedom is intensifying among workers as well as students. This is clearly proven by the following facts: On 5 March, approximately 1,000 miners and their families at Changsong Mine staged a fierce struggle demanding an independent trade union. Recently, the residents in the area of Mokdong, Kangso District in Seoul have continued to stage antigovernment struggles.

Above all, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is afraid of the antigovernment struggle of the patriotic masses of various strata. The Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to concoct nonexistent spy ring cases. This is aimed at tightening its grip on power by suppressing the ever-increasing antigovernment spirit among our masses and diverting their attention elsewhere. It is a preposterous wild fancy to maintain power with anticommunist tricky rackets and suppression of the people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should learn a due lesson from the miserable end of South Korea's former successive rulers and should step down from power without delay.

CSO: 4110/132

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES SMASHING OF 3-WAY MILITARY ALLIANCE SCHEME

SK010334 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
26 Mar 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won entitled "Let Us Smash the Scheme to Fabricate a Tripartite Military Alliance Among South Korea, the United States, and Japan," from the feature program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] Our party, which is struggling to put an end to U.S. domination of and intervention in this country and to achieve social democratization and the cause of converting it to an independently-governed society, has put forth a slogan reading "Let us smash the scheme to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan," and is now making efforts to realize it.

This slogan by our party is a just call that reflects the will of the masses from all walks of life who want to prevent a war from breaking out on the Korean peninsula and in the Far Eastern region and who aspire for peace there.

The tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan that the United States is trying to fabricate is a military alliance whose aim is to realize U.S. strategy in South Korea and Asia, and a criminal way to induce the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into South Korea in an emergency on the Korean Peninsula.

Through its attempt to fabricate this military alliance, the United States is pursuing the goal of conquering the Korean peninsula the easy way and dominating the Far Eastern region. Because of this goal, the United States is running riot to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan at all costs, in defiance of strong denunciation and opposition at home and abroad.

In the meantime, the Japanese reactionaries are positively taking part in the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate the tripartite military alliance in an attempt to realize their old, broken dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity sphere by riding on the coattails of U.S. strategy in Asia.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, too, is trying to achieve his ambition for long-term office and his foolish dream of reunifying the country through annihilation

of communism under the protection of U.S. and Japanese masters' bayonets by taking part in the tripartite military alliance.

Because of such a goal, the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fabricate the tripartite military alliance is being strengthened further with each passing day.

As you may know, the United States and Japan have already signed the U.S.-Japan security treaty, and South Korea and the United States signed the South Korea-U.S. treaty of mutual defense. With the military alliance relations already existing between the United States and Japan and between South Korea and the United States, the key to completing the tripartite military alliance is to realize military collusion among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. Because of this, the Japanese reactionaries are running riot in an attempt to strengthen military collusion with traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the control of the U.S. imperialists.

While exporting weapons of various kinds en masse to South Korea, the Japanese reactionaries are dispatching military personnel to South Korea under various excuses. In recent years, they have frequently staged (?such joint) military exercise and even granted huge amounts of military aids, totaling \$ billion, to South Korea.

In particular, in the wake of a visit to South Korea by Nakasone and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, the military collusion between the two countries of South Korea and Japan was even further deepened.

The U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate the tripartite military alliance, being pushed ahead with in accordance with U.S. strategy in South Korea and Asia, is entering a more dangerous phase with each passing day. This is evident in the fact that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, already setting up a plan for operations in an emergency under the project of studies of an emergency in the Far East, are now openly carrying out their scheme to invade the Korean peninsula and the Far Eastern region.

As such, the tripartite military alliance being fabricated under the guidance of the U.S. imperialists is a very adventurous and dangerous military alliance designed to suppress the anti-U.S. struggle for independence that is surging in South Korea and to dominate the Korean peninsula and the entire Asian region.

Once the tripartite military alliance is formed, South Korea will be reduced to a military base dependent on the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, tension on the Korean peninsula will be further strained, and the danger of war will increase. If a new war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, it will plunge the land of 3,000 ri into a whirlpool of nuclear holocaust and our people will be forced to suffer from extreme disaster never experienced by human beings.

For this reason, our RPR brands and denounces the scheme to fabricate the tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan

as an intolerable criminal act running counter to the trend of the times and against the aspirations of the masses and is now energetically staging a struggle to smash it.

This struggle of our party is not only a sacred struggle aimed at crushing the U.S. aggressors' plan to provoke a new war and the Japanese reactionaries' scheme to reinvade Korea, and at frustrating the Chon Tu-hwan ring's ambition for long-term office, but is also a righteous struggle aimed at rescuing our people and the masses from the danger of nuclear holocaust.

As in the past, our RPR will stage more vigorous struggle together with the masses from all walks of life to frustrate and check the criminal scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fabricate the tripartite military alliance.

CSO: 4110/132

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REMARKS ON NORTH'S PROVOCATION--In a so-called speech at the commencement exercise of the 33rd class of the Air Force Academy on 3 April, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about armed provocation against the South, raving about nonexistent southward invasion. This is an antinational act of instigating the officers and men of the armed forces for war preparations against the fellow countrymen on the pretext of southward invasion. It is the stereotype tactic of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to inspire North-South confrontation and war fever under the pretext of southward invasion whenever it faces a crisis in its rule. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now facing a more serious crisis in its rule than ever before because of the antidictatorial struggle for democratization by the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life in the wake of the 12th National Assembly elections, and is frenziedly engaged in inspiring anticomunism and North-South confrontation, preparing an aggressive war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not actively follow the U.S. war maneuvers and frenziedly engage in preparing a war of northward invasion, but step down from power in accordance with the consistent demand of the masses of all walks of life. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Apr 85]

DEFECTOR TOURS KANGWON PROVINCE--Youth (Kim Song-chin), former soldier of the South Korean puppet army who defected to the northern half of the Republic, recently toured various parts of Kangwon Province. First of all, he visited the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Wonsan City and laid a wreath before the statue. Later, he toured Kangwon Province's Hall of Revolutionary Relics of Comrade Kim Il-song. He visited the Wonsan Knitted Goods plant. He attentively observed the production process, while hearing, with deep emotion, the story about the great leader, who visited that plant twice, illuminated the brilliant road for the future, and took meticulous care of even the living standard of the workers. Filled with admiration at seeing that the interior of the plant is meticulously maintained like a palace, he said: I cannot but feel warmth because of the benevolence of the great General Kim Il-song, who has provided women workers with such an excellent work site. He then said that he would devote himself entirely to advancing the day of the fatherland's reunification, when the masses in the South could also live a happy life under the rule of the great General Kim Il-song and dear Mr Kim Chong-il. Later, he watched a performance given by this plant's mobile art propaganda team. He sang in Chorus the song "We Sing the Endless Happiness"



along with the members of the art propaganda team. He also toured such places as the (Yongso) revolutionary historic spot in Poptong County, the Wonsan Middle Institute, the Wonsan Agricultural College, the 18 July Senior Art Junior College, and the Songdowon Resort Park. Meanwhile, youth (Kim Song-chin) participated in the welcoming mass rally staged by the working people in Wonsan City. He was given a souvenir in the name of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee at the rally. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

**COUNCIL ON ARMS BUILDUP--Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--**A declaration adopted at the meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council which was held in Moscow from March 22 to 25 noted that the U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms buildup and provocative "Team Spirit-85" military exercises in South Korea are aggravating the situation in the Far East. It called upon the world people to vigorously wage a joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists' reckless aggressive and belligerent moves and arms race. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 28 Mar 85]

**PORTCALL OF 'BLUE RIDGE'--Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--**The U.S. imperialist aggressors frantically increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula brought the flag ship of the Seventh Fleet "Blue Ridge" into Pusan Port on March 28, according to a radio report from Seoul. The ship which had participated in the landing operation exercise held in the sea off Pohang as part of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercises, entered Pusan port giving off powder-smell, escorted by three warships. The U.S. imperialists brought this pirate ship to incite a war fever and overpower the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments of the South Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 28 Mar 85]

**JAPANESE 'TOURISM' CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--**More than 900 Japanese arrived in Pusan on March 26 under the cloak of "tourism," according to a radio report from Seoul. The military fascist clique is committing an anti-national act in "encouraging" "Kisaeng girl tourism," talking about "chimneyless industry" and the like. This time, too, it introduced even a "luxury sight-seeing ship" from Japan to invite many "tourists." The crime of the puppets in introducing more lewd men from foreign countries to earn money is evoking indignation among people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 29 Mar 85]

**CHEMICAL WAR EXERCISE CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--**The U.S. imperialist aggressors and South Korean puppet clique held a provocative chemical war exercise on March 28 at a unit of the puppet airforce as part of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercises, according to a radio report from Seoul. By staging a chemical war exercise along with various military exercises, such as landing operation, river crossing operation, aerial mobile exercise and naval shooting exercise with the mobilisation of forces of all arms and services and various up-to-date military equipment, the U.S. imperialists and



the Kim Tu-hong puppet regime showed with increasing clarity the criminal nature too evident in the joint military exercises being held in a far-reaching attack on the northern half of the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English] 0000 GMT 30 Mar 85.

POLITICAL FREEDOM REQUESTED--Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean opposition figures Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-san, and Yi Min-u, president of the opposition "New Korea Democratic Party," urged the puppet government to remove all political curbs barring political activities of dissident figures and promptly release still jailed figures, according to a REUTERS report from Seoul. They also demanded the restoration of political rights for Kim Tae-chung. They reportedly put forward these demands at their meeting on March 26. On the same day, another figure of the "New Korea Democratic Party" called for the restoration of rights for dissidents and a prompt release of jailed students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 30 Mar 85]

FRENCH FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS--In connection with reports by Japan's NHK television that France is negotiating the issue of extending an air embargo, [Text] Pyongyang, on 1 April the government sent an urgent instruction to the Korean Embassy in Paris to confirm whether or not the reports are true. [Text] [Seoul KTHSAP/ADG: 012022 In Korean 1 Apr 85 p. 1/201]

CSO: 410771W

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED COMMENT ON SDKP POLITICS

YONHAP's Analyses

SK060512 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 6 Apr (YONHAP)--The massive defection made by Democratic Korea Party (DKP) lawmakers-elect to the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) raised many questions for Koreans relating to the morality and trustworthiness of politicians as well as to the political stability needed for further socioeconomic and political development.

The DKP, the former No 1 opposition force in the country, virtually collapsed as 29 of its 35 lawmakers-elect defected to the newly-formed NKDP en masse. Two more lawmakers-elect of the minority opposition Korea National Party also made similar moves, giving the NKDP a 102-seat power share in the 276-seat, single-house National Assembly, the strongest opposition force in the republic's history.

The KYONGYANG SINMUN, a leading Seoul newspaper, in an editorial Friday denounced the DKP politicians who defected to the NKDP.

According to the daily, these individuals, "threw away not only their responsibility but also their minimum dignity as politicians" in search of private political interests, without any firm conviction of belief or ideology.

The editorial described the DKP politicians as "migratory birds moving seasonally to find their prey."

The English-language KOREA HERALD, the SEOUL SINMUN and some other major Seoul newspapers were of one voice in commenting on that controversial issue.

Since the DKP's humiliating setback in the February 12 general elections, it has been expected that a significant change in the nation's parliamentary politics, characterized by a multiparty system over the past four years of the Fifth Republic, will come about. But the speeded-up swirl of events is raising doubts about political stability and development, the utmost tasks of the Fifth Republic.

Moreover, the DKP, which has played an important role in the nation's political development, as the leading opposition force under the multiparty system until the recent general elections, almost collapsed due to strong external pressures so as to trigger a careful suspicion of the future course of the nation's politics.

The NKDP, which was organized only two weeks before the general elections, mostly by politicians freed from a four-year political ostracism, has reportedly pressed for one-way traffic in the projected unification of the opposition force, rejecting the DKP's proposal for a party-to-party merger between them.

This leaves much to be desired in the NKDP, which publicly advocates democratic politics, where "give and take" is supposed to be a rule of the game. The DKP, meanwhile, was deprived of a graceful way out of the unification controversy despite as much as 20 percent of voter support in the February 12 elections.

At any rate, the NKDP has become a formidable opposition party, holding more than 100 seats in the National Assembly, more than one-third of the house's total. This status will enable the NKDP to call unilaterally for the convocation of an assembly session whenever it feels the need and to unilaterally propose a non-confidence vote against any cabinet minister.

As much strength as it has in parliamentary politics, the NKDP will have to bear an equally heavy responsibility for the nation's political development in the next four years.

The NKDP is required to first exhibit an inner maturity as a democratic and responsible force, not repeating the factional or extremist strife that beset past opposition groups.

The NKDP needs to present its own vision for the nation's future as well to engage in productive politics on the basis of stability. Viable alternative proposals should be presented, while criticism voiced only to agonize, not to mention vociferous, but hollow, politics, should be avoided.

It is the hope of the people that the NKDP will now devote itself to developing realistic and substantive policy alternatives for the nation's sustained progress, with a firm sense of responsibility for democratic development.

THE NKDP leaders must keep in mind, however, that the allies who propelled them in to the position of leading opposition party hope not only for political development, but also for economic and political stability in the years ahead.

### DKP Absorption Discussed

SK00019 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party is seeking to work out measures for the absorption of the Democratic Korea Party. Twenty-nine of the DKP's 35 legislators defected to the NKDP Wednesday and Thursday.

The NKDP hopes to absorb the other DKP lawmakers and members and assume control of the collapsed party's properties, estimated at about 800 million won.

As part of the effort, NKDP leader Yi Min-u met with Yu Chi-song, former DKP president, yesterday. They discussed ways of achieving a merger of the DKP with the NKDP. Yi also asked Yu to join his party.

The two were members of the same faction in the New Democratic Party before the party was dissolved four years ago.

Yi has been barred from political activity for nearly four years while Yu was leading the moderate DKP. Yi was removed from the political ban last November 30.

Yi is to meet with DKP president Cho Yun-hyong next week to exchange views on the matter. Cho is on a provincial tour. NKDP sources said, "Yi is seeking to achieve the complete merger as early as possible."

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-san influenced the mass defections from the DKP. The two Kims are now co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. Yi will also meet with the two Kims soon.

Before he met with Yi over lunch at the Olympia Hotel, Yu told reporters that he will remain with the DKP unless the two parties are merged legally.

"As long as the DKP exists, I cannot join the NKDP because I have led the DKP for the past four years," he said. Yu resigned as DKP president last month, assuming responsibility for the stunning setback the DKP suffered in the February 12 parliamentary election.

The 61-year-old veteran politician said he will make a decision on his political future sometime after the merger of his party with the NKDP is achieved.

Yi Chung-chae, one of the DKP defectors, visited Kim Yong-san at his home in Sangdo-dong Thursday afternoon and asked Kim to exercise his influence in having the NKDP's Executive Council take necessary steps to absorb the DKP.

### Influx of Politicians May Factionalize NKDP

SK070146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] A change may take place in the factional makeup of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party as a result of the defection by 29 of the Democratic Korea Party's 35 lawmakers-elect to the NKDP last week.

However, two factions are expected to continue to share predominant power in the NKDP. They are the Sangdo-dong faction led by Kim Tong-san and the Tonggyo-dong group headed by Kim Tae-hung. The names of the intraparty factions refer to the places where the two Kims live.

The Sangdo-dong group is now in control of 31 of the party's 102 legislators-elect, including 16 defectors from the DKP and two from the Korea National Party. The DKP defectors allied with the faction include Kwang Noh-sung, Yu Han-yol, Pak Hui-chong, Mok Yo-sang and Choi Un-hi.

Thirty-two legislators-elect are affiliated with its rival Tonggyo-dong faction. They include one KNP and 10 DKP defectors. Among them are Yi Chung-chae, Ko Chae-chong, Im Chong-ki, Yi Yong-hi and Yu Chae-sang.

The NKDP replaced the DKP as the main opposition in the February National Assembly election, by taking 67 seats. The party, founded January 18, 1971, by supporters of the two Kims, later added 15 more seats when 15 lawmakers-elect joined it. The ruling Democratic Justice Party won 148 seats in the assembly voting.

Of the 35 defectors, only four are not allied with any one of the factions, including the coalition of minor groups led by Yi Chol-seong, Kim Chai-mun, Yi Ki-taek and Sin To-hwan. They are Yi Yong-chun, Han Kyong-hu and Chang Ku-uk, all from the DKP, and Yu Kap-chong from a party called the Shumin'ul.

The two major factions are expected to make behind-the-scenes contacts with the four in a bid to include them in their ranks. The moves are preparatory to a party national convention this summer, during which a reshuffle in the party hierarchy is expected, including the election of a new leader.

With the NKDP's increased strength, the factions may fall to bickering and fighting among themselves as in the days of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party. The factions originate from the NRP.

Their bosses, the two Kims, have vowed they will remain united "until and even after democracy is restored." But it is a matter of concern how long their unity will continue. They were considered presidential possibilities in 1980. The then factionalism was seen as the prime cause of widespread political strife.

The NKDP has two major problems because of the defections that swelling its ranks.

One problem is that a group of party members who ran unsuccessfully in the recent election are protesting the party's "unconditional" admission of members of other parties who were also defeated in that voting.

The heads of the DKP's 21 local chapters, all defeated in the election, joined the NKDP. Among them are Sin Sang-wu, a former DKP vice president, Son Se-il, a former DKP executive committee member, Kim Chin-pae, former DKP spokesman, Kim Pyong-o, Han Kwang-ok, Soh Chong-won and Yi Hyung-pae.

On 230 members are apparently concerned that their posts as chairman of local chapters will be challenged by the DKP defectors.

Local chapter chairmen of local chapters will be entitled to run in the next parliamentary election. Forty-two of the NKDP's 92 local chapters will be dissolved before the February 12 National Assembly election.

The other problem is the need for bigger main office space. The party has been seeking to move from its offices in a building on Yoido to elsewhere in Seoul where bigger quarters are available.

As for the party secretary general Yi Taek-tan, the NKDP's present main office on the 15th floor of the Wonchang Building has a floor space of only 100 square meters (about 110 square meters), which is not spacious enough to meet the party's needs.

### Politicians' Responsibility Stressed

Seoul: THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

(UPI/DAEJEON Dispatch)

YU CHANG-SUNG, former president of the moderate opposition Democratic Party, stressed that politicians should take responsibility for any political crisis, apparently referring to the party's stunning defeat in the recent general elections.

Yu, who expressed disappointment with the massive defection of his party lawmakers to the New Korea Democratic Party, he said, "It is not understandable that they should leave the party in such a hurry."

Yu, who lives at his house in Sangdo-dong, Seoul, Yu also blamed the mass defection on the fact that he believed he invited them to desert to the NDP, expediting the party's collapse.

Yu is reported: "Those who are performing politics appear to have no strong sense of responsibility."

Yu, however, he said he would remain in the party. Yu argued that at least he would stay until the party's signboard is lowered.

Yu, who said that a few lawmakers-elect and many who failed in the elections were still staying at the party, he is determined to remain to the last as "a captain of a sinking ship" assuming responsibility as the party leader since the past four years.

Yu, who was elected in Seongnam-Pyeongtaek, Kyonggi-do, to begin his fifth term in the next National Assembly, resigned as the party president last week taking responsibility for the election rout.



The DKP secured only 33 seats in the 276-seat legislature in the recent polls, compared with 81 seats in the 1981 elections.

However, 29 of the successful party members defected over the past few days to the NDP which initially took 67 seats in the parliamentary elections.

The NDP which was organized shortly before the general elections now becomes the most formidable opposition party as its lawmakers rose to 102 in contrast with 145 of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Yu deplored that those who entered the party of late hurried to defect, criticizing those who joined the DKP after they were freed from a political ban.

As to whether he was able to prevent the collective defection of party members if he were re-elected party president in the national convention, Yu said, "It might be inevitable for some of them to desert to the NDP. But those who remain in the party can grope for a way to merge on a party-to-party basis."

"Such a merger can be realized upon sacrifices of both sides, especially in disfavor of our party. But it could have averted the miserable collapse of our party like now," the 61-year-old politician insisted.

Yu stressed that the main reason for the union of the opposition forces was to realize a peaceful transfer of the government.

He then said that the opposition unification meant to choose a sole presidential candidate, noting that both parties would pursue their own benefit in the course of picking him.

He affirmed that the single candidate who will be chosen in such a way would receive more support from the people.

Regretting that his grand idea was shattered by misunderstanding of party members Yu said, "The DKP became a scapegoat as it was pulled in both directions, implying the pressure of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

He worried about what kind of treatment party defectors would receive from the NDP which has been indicating its coolness toward former members of the Legislative Assembly such as Yu Han-yol and O Chae-chong.

The Legislative Assembly was set up by the government in 1980 in place of the disbanded National Assembly and its members have been widely blamed for having written a set of "undemocratic statutes," such as the Basic Press Law.

Yu revealed that he read an essay by Prof Kim Tong-kil, carried in a recent newspaper column, who called upon the three Kims, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil, to leave the political world.

25 April 1985

He refused to linger on contents regarding Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, only saying that "they are wielding strong influence on parties which are not theirs...."

Yu stressed that nobody could dispute the role of the DKP inside and outside the parliament during the past four years.

Concerning rumors that he would be absent from the parliament, even if it opens late this month, Yu replied, "What will a lawmaker do if he does not attend the National Assembly? I will be sitting on an independent seat."

He pointed out that he had been maintaining good relations with Yi Min-u, president of the NDP.

Disclosing that he met Yi even before and after the general elections, Yu said that his reportedly scheduled meeting with Yi would not deserve attention of reporters.

#### 'Status of Newcomers' Measures Sought

SK060012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party, facing the problem of how to treat incoming legislators from other opposition parties, is considering appointing them members of the party's Central Standing Committee.

A ranking NKDP official said yesterday that his party would not replace the current leadership of its provincial chapters as a preparatory step to a national convention to be held in June or July.

"We tentatively plan to appoint the newcomers as Central Standing Committee members, who would then be entitled to act as delegates to our party's convention," he said.

A total of 31 lawmakers-elect, including 29 from the Democratic Korea Party, joined the NKDP Wednesday and Thursday, increasing the party's parliamentary strength to 102 seats or more than one third of the 276 members of the National Assembly. The other two were from the Korea National Party.

NKDP secretary general, Yi Taek-ton, said Thursday that his party admitted DKP members in such a way that the status of the NKDP's local chapter chiefs, who were defeated in the recent parliamentary election, would not be affected.

Yi made the remarks during a meeting with the NKDP's local chapter chiefs who failed in the election.

Each of the NKDP's 92 local chapter chiefs is empowered to recommend several party members from his or her chapter to serve as delegates to the party's national convention.

### Full DKP-NKDP Merger 'Not Close'

SK070154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's [NKDP] Executive Council yesterday discussed the proposed absorption of the Democratic Korea Party into the NKDP, but failed to work out measures for solving the problem.

Twenty-nine of the DKP's 35 lawmakers-elect defected to the NKDP last week. The NKDP hopes to absorb the other DKP legislators and members and assume control of the party's properties, estimated at about 800 million won.

In an extraordinary meeting at NKDP headquarters, the council members entrusted the party president and vice presidents with the work of studying necessary steps to absorb the DKP.

Some NKDP members expressed the view that an early merger of the two parties would be difficult, noting that a legal merger of political parties would be subject to the approval of a joint national convention of the parties.

NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said the results of the study will be reported to the next council meeting Tuesday.

A meeting of the NKDP president and vice presidents tomorrow is expected to take up the matter.

Hong said that NKDP leader Yi Min-wu will meet with DKP president Cho Yun-hyong soon to discuss the merger. Cho is now on a tour of the provinces.

### DKP's Pak Il Defects

SK082332 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Lawmaker-elect Pak Il of the Democratic Korea Party said yesterday that he would defect to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party today. Twenty-nine of the DKP's 35 legislators-elect defected to the NKDP last week.

If Pak defects to the NKDP, the party would then control 103 of the 276 National Assembly seats, with only five lawmakers-elect still with the DKP. The ruling Democratic Justice Party won 148 seats in the February Assembly election.

Another DKP lawmaker, Yi Tae-ku, is expected to defect to the NKDP soon. Yi is now visiting Japan.

Meanwhile, lawmaker-elect Kim Il-yun has denied that he agreed to defect from the Democratic Korea Party to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party. Kim made the denial when he met with NKDP secretary general Yi Taek-ton Sunday.

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NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said yesterday that Yu Han-yol, former DKP secretary general, presented Kim's application for joining the NKDP when he defected to the NKDP last Wednesday along with 10 other DKP lawmakers-elect.

"If Kim has no intention of joining our party, we will return his application to him," Hong said.

#### Complete Merger Steps Sought

SK082337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, which has virtually absorbed the Democratic Korea Party, is considering steps for completing the merger process at its national convention sometime before August 12.

The NKDP, at a meeting of its president, vice presidents and other senior officials, yesterday decided to consider such a plan.

"Party leaders made the decision, sharing the view that the two parties have already been virtually merged," party spokesman Hong Sa-tok told reporters.

The NKDP's Assembly strength swelled to 102 when 29 DKP and two Korea National Party legislators-elect defected to the party last week. More lawmakers are expected to join the NKDP soon.

Rival factions within the NKDP had agreed to hold a national convention "within six months" after the February 12 Assembly election. The forthcoming convention is to elect new NKDP leadership.

Some NKDP members are demanding that the party's national convention be held next month for the early completion of the merger process.

They include members of the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kom Tae-chung, and a minor group headed by Yi Ki-taek.

Another major faction, the Sangdo-dong group led by Kim Yong-sam, opposes the demand. An early convening of the convention would "undermine party unity and bring unnecessary in-fighting," the faction members said.

#### NKDP's Seats Remain at 102

SK092315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday returned an application for party membership to lawmaker-elect Kim Il-yun as he denied that he had defected from the Democratic Korea Party to the NDP.

Former DKP secretary-general Yu Han-yol had submitted Kim's application form filled out by himself to the NDP secretariat along with those of 10 other DKP Assemblymen-elect Monday.

NDP secretary-general Yi Taek-ton met Kim and Yu to look into the case, and found that it was Yu's mistake.

The former DKP secretary-general collected NDP entry applications from his supporters, including Kim, for a unified action when he challenged for the party presidency in the DKP's national convention last last month, Yi told reporters.

Kim's application form was dated March 2.

However, the NDP will maintain a record 102 seats in the new parliament as Pak Il of the DKP defected to the NDP yesterday.

#### NKDP Celebrates Union of Opposition

SK092336 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) held a party to congratulate the "union of the opposition force" at the Sejong Cultural Center yesterday evening.

Some 200 National Assemblymen, lawmakers-elect and chiefs of local chapters renewed their resolution that they would "not cease to fight for the victory of democracy until the peaceful power transfer is realized."

President of the NDP Yi Min-u declared that the oppositionists have formed a unified basis of operation.

#### NDKP's Yi Says Chon Could Seek 2d Term

SK140324 Seoul THE KOREA times in English 14 Apr 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The remarks by the leader of the New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) Friday night that the incumbent President will be able to seek his reelection may cause ripples within the main opposition party.

Rep Yi Min-u, president of the NDP, said in a free-wheeling discussion with journalists at the Kwanhun Club, "Anyone, even the incumbent president, will be able to run for the presidency, only if the current Constitution is rewritten to elect the president by a direct vote."

Rep Yi Chol-seung, leader of the moderate group within the hawkish party, asked, "How could he arbitrarily make such remarks without prior consultations with party members?"

He argued that he would take issue with Yi's controversial remarks in the upcoming meeting of the party's executive council.

Rep Cho Yong-ha, a vice president of the NDP, said "He (Yi) seemed to have said so in the belief that the incumbent president would not seek his re-election."

Rep Pak Chong-yol, interpreted Yi's remarks as his "sophisticated tactics to seek the change of the Constitution to ensure the direct presidential election system."

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### NKDP-DKP MERGER ISSUE

#### Local Chapters Visited

SK280138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The major opposition NDP sent messages yesterday to its local chapters nationwide, informing them of the visit by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to their offices today.

Officials in the provincial headquarters are busy rearranging their offices in order to accommodate more guests.

Party officials construed the two Kims' visit as a positive sign to support the NDP in preparation for the projected merger with the minor opposition DKP.

The two Kims' visit to the NDP on the eve of the DKP's convention scheduled for March 29-30 is apparently aimed at "psychologically" pressuring the DKP leaders to comply with the two Kims' proposal for the absorption of the DKP into the NDP, the officials said.

#### National Convention Chooses President

SK291304 Seoul YONHAP in English 1214 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP)--South Korea's second opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), elected Cho Yun-hyong as its new president Friday.

He was elected at the DKP's national convention, held in the transportation center, which is in the southern outskirts of Seoul.

Cho replaces Rep Yu Chi-song, who resigned the presidency, taking responsibility for the party's poor performance in the February 12 general elections.

The DKP gained only 36 seats in the 276-seat unicameral legislature, compared with 87 seats in the 1981 elections.

The convention was attended by 577 of the party's 609 delegates from across the country. They failed to elect a new president in the first round of

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voting, because their votes were divided fairly evenly among three candidates--230 for Cho, 183 for Yu Han-yol and 127 for Han Yong-s.

None of the three obtained a large enough majority to become new party president.

In the end, Cho was elected president without voting. In behind-the-scenes negotiations between the rival factions prior to the second round of voting, his two opponents dropped out of contention.

Responding to the cheers of the delegates, Cho said he is resolved to continue fighting against the ruling force through democratic means and would devote himself to the unity of the opposition forces.

The DKP was the nation's major opposition party before the February 12 parliamentary elections. Since then, it has yielded the position to the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which emerged as the primary opposition force after obtaining 67 seats in the elections.

Cho is well aware of the current political trend toward unifying the opposition forces and said that the most urgent task facing the DKP is to form an ad hoc inter-party committee, which would negotiate for the merging of the DKP and the NKDP.

Cho advised party members, especially those recently elected to the National Assembly, not to join the NKDP, because support from 50 percent of the people is sufficient to fight for democratic reforms in the new assembly.

In the recent elections, the NKDP won 30 percent of the votes and his party 20 percent support.

The assembly is scheduled to re-open next month.

Cho, who was an assemblyman for eight years under the Park Chong-hui regime, is among the approximately 100 former politicians who were recently freed by President Chon Tu-hwan from the political blacklist. In the February 12 elections, he ran unsuccessfully for a seat representing the Songbuk District in Seoul.

The DKP convention adopted a series of new party platforms, including the direct election of the nation's president.

#### Slogans Urge Uniting Forces

SK300221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] A slogan reading, "Let's unite democratic forces and achieve a change of power," adorned one side of the platform of the boisterous national convention hall of the opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday.

Displayed over the front of the gallery for the second-floor convention room of the Seoul Transportation Center in Chamsil was another sign, reading, "Let's unite. This is the only way for our survival."

Also shown on the platform were bouquets sent by No Tac-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and Yi Man-sop, who was elected leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party in the party's recent national convention.

#### Merger Conditions Cited

SK300235 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] Cho Yun-hyong, newly-elected president of the second opposition Democratic Korea Party, stressed yesterday that the merger of the DKP with the New Korea Democratic Party should be "conducted on a party-to-party basis."

The 53-year-old opposition leader said in an interview, "The fact that the DKP gained about 20 percent of votes in the last general elections should be fully reflected in the negotiations with the NDP."

He then made it clear that the DKP would not be "unconditionally absorbed by the NDP" as NDP leaders wanted. He pointed out that the NDP which now has 71 lawmakers-elect obtained 28 percent of votes, "only 8 percent more than our vote."

Asked about the widespread speculation that the principle of "party-to-party merger" would indefinitely delay the union of the opposition force, he recalled that the nation's opposition parties were united only when they had to select a single presidential candidate.

However, he said, "I believe that the merger should be realized at an early date." He then refused direct answer whether the merger would come before the inauguration of the new parliament in mid-April.

He disclosed that he would form a special committee to work for the merger early next week.

A native of Chonwon-gun, Chungchong-namdo, Cho graduated from the one-time highly competitive Seoul High School, Yonsei University and Georgetown University in the United States.

He was elected to the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth National Assembly. But in the last 12th Assembly elections, he was defeated in the face of the "NDP boom."

In 1965, he was imprisoned as an incumbent lawmaker for his allegation that the late President Pak Chong-hui was involved in the Samsung Group's smuggling incident, and from 1973, he was sentenced to two and a half years in prison for his outspoken condemnation of the government of President Pak.

He is the eldest son of the late opposition presidential candidate Cho Pyong-ok who competed against Syngman Rhee. His younger brother Cho Sun-hyong is a two-term lawmaker elected in a Seoul constituency.

Cho said, "I am deeply moved by the fact that I came to follow the will of my father who failed to realize a peaceful transfer of power because of sudden death."

He said, "I can vividly remember how cool people were to me when I came out of the prison. I overcame my personal tragedy and in the long run, I became the president of the opposition party."

He then stressed that all lawmakers-elect of the DKP should "strongly and vigorously" fight against the ruling party in the parliament in order to cast off the past "moderate image."

He said, "As I became the party president, the DKP was born again as an independent party."

Returning to the projected merger with the NDP, he said, "I appeal to the 35 lawmakers-elect of the DKP not to defect to the NDP on the basis of comradeship."

"Although I entered the DKP only four months ago, I think that it is imperative that we all should be responsible for our party's fate. Politicians should respect, among other things, ethics," he said.

Cho, who was freed from a political ban late last year, did not participate in the foundation of the NDP. Instead he joined the DKP with a dream of seizing the party hegemony. He has maintained a close relation with Kim Tae-chung.

He went on, "I recognize that there are many difficulties on the road to the merger with the NDP, but we have to be united."

He said that he would visit Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung today to discuss the merger process.

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COMMENT ON NKDP, DKP MERGER

Collapse Due to Defection

SK030021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The basic political structure of multiple parties is being undermined as more than two thirds of the second opposition Democratic Korea Party have reportedly decided to join the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party in a day or two.

Cho Yu-hyong, president of the DKP, will hold a press conference at the party headquarters today to reveal his position on the merger with the NDP.

Party sources speculated that Cho would call upon Kim Yong-san and Kim Tae-chung to suggest conditions for the unification of the two parties.

The two Kims have been wirepulling the opposition merger behind the two parties.

Cho, who was elected president of the DKP five days ago, has been insisting on the merger with the NDP on a party-to-party basis.

He revealed his decision to hold a press conference during a meeting with Yi Chung-chae at a hotel restaurant yesterday afternoon.

Yi is the leader of some 10 party lawmakers who seek to join the NDP after they failed to set up a special party organ to work for the opposition union in the DKP's national convention. He met the defecting group early in the morning.

It was reported that some of them intended to withhold moving to the NDP till Monday in case Yi and Cho reach a compromise on the projected merger.

But others were learned to have insisted on collective defection to the NDP today regardless of the results of a meeting between Yi and Cho.

After the meeting, Cho told reporters that he expected that party lawmakers who were planning to desert to the NDP would restrain themselves for the time being after the press conference today.

At present, 28 of the DKP's 35 lawmakers elected in the February 12 parliamentary elections are reportedly seeking to defect to the NDP.

Those who are resolved to remain at the party are former president Yu Chik-sang, former floor leader in Chong-ki, National Assembly Vice Speaker Ko Chae-chong, Son Tae-kon, Pak Il, Hwang Tae-pong and Sin Tong-chun.

According to NDP sources, the major opposition party already assured the DKP's possible defectors of their leadership at NDP's local party chapters.

In the morning, NDP president Yi Min-u secretly met several lawmaker-elect of the DKP, but it was not known immediately whether he personally gave such a commitment to them.

In case the 25 lawmakers-elect of the DKP quit their party, the party will be unable to form a floor negotiating group that needs at least 20 National Assemblymen. A total of 35 DKP members were elected in the February 12 general elections.

One defecting group of about 10 DKP lawmakers-elect would be led by Yi Chong-chae, who had called for an early merger of the two opposition parties in the recent DKP convention, and the other would be represented by Hwang Nak-joo.

Another political source said that the two groups' entry into the NDP would stimulate other DKP members to quit the party, which would bring about a "virtual collapse" of the DKP.

Cho Chong-ik and Sin Che-hyu, who belong to the DKP's mainstreamers, visited Kim Yong-sam yesterday morning, indicating the possibility of a followup defection.

Yesterday, NDP president Yi and other NDP leaders [word indistinct] rejected DKP president Chon Yu-hyong's proposal for a "party-to-party" merger before April 15, one day before the inauguration of the new National Assembly.

Cho has suggested to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung that he was ready to push the merger work "unconditionally" if a party-to-party merger formula was accepted.

Kim Yong-sam rejected Cho's proposal and pressured lawmakers-elect of the DKP to join the NDP individually. Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung reportedly showed a somewhat more flexible response to Cho's offer.

NDP president Yi reportedly told a meeting with vice presidents yesterday, "We cannot accept the proposal. If we delay the merger work, we cannot be sure that factors detrimental to the merger of the DKP and the NDP will not emerge."

Yi made it clear that he also rejected Cho's suggestion that the two party heads meet at an early date to discuss the issue. Yi told reporters, "I have nothing to talk about with Mr Cho."



In yesterday's meetings, many NDP leaders shared Yi's argument by saying, "The DKP is not qualified to call for a party-to-party merger. The people already judged the party in the last elections."

They were quoted as having said in unanimity, "The DKP should be unconditionally absorbed by the NDP."

They recalled that the old major opposition New Democratic Party failed to merge with the Democratic Unification Party, which had only three National Assembly seats.

#### NKDP Rejects DKP's Merger

SK030039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) yesterday rejected the proposal by Cho Yu-hyong, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), for a party-to-party merger of the two parties before the inauguration of the newly elected National Assembly in the middle of the month.

At a meeting of its president and vice presidents, the NKDP reaffirmed its position that DKP members who intend to defect to the NKDP should do so "voluntarily."

Kim Su-han, a vice president of the NKDP, said during the meeting that "we cannot accept the proposal for the merger on an equal footing. The others in the conference supported Kim's view.

Cho Yon-ha, another party vice president, said that "we cannot deter a defection by DKP lawmakers-elect, even though we can sense a will to achieve the suggested merger from DKP leader Cho."

Many other NKDP officials said the DKP should be absorbed into their party "unconditionally."

NKDP president Yi Min-u disclosed during the party's executive council meeting later in the day that he has held behind-the-scenes contacts with leading DKP members to discuss their joining his party.

But he declined to give details about those talks, saying that such disclosure would hamper the proposed merger as well as any DKP member defection, according to party spokesman Hong Sa-tok.

Yi was quoted by Hong as having told the council members, "I think I will have good news for you within a few days." Party sources said the words "good news" could mean a defection by DKP legislators-elect.

He told the meeting that he rejected the suggestion by DKP president Cho that the leaders of the two parties meet Saturday to discuss the merger on an equal footing, the spokesman said.

Most NKDP officials said in unison that "the DKP is not entitled to call for a party-to-party merger. The people already judged the DKP in the February parliamentary election."

They recalled that normainstreamers of the DKP had long criticized the leadership of its former president Yu Chi-song for "nestling in the present political climate of the nation."

Yu resigned as leader of the DKP last month, assuming responsibility of the stunning setback the DKP suffered in the February 12 election. The NKDP, founded January 18 mostly by supporters of Kim Yong-san and Kim Gi-chung, replaced the DKP as the main opposition in the voting by winning 67 seats. The party added four more seats later when four legislators-elect joined it.

#### Daily Stresses NKDP's Rule

SK032331 Seoul' THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "End to Multiparty Era"]

[Text] The multiparty system that has characterized the nation's politics during the past four years of the Fifth Republic is coming to an end with the virtual collapse of the Democratic Korea Party. In its place a two-party system is now emerging.

Thus, from now on Korea's parliamentary politics will be conducted largely between the majority Democratic Justice Party in the ruling camp and the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) on the opposition side. A third party, the Korea National Party, with only 19 seats in the new National Assembly, cannot even constitute a floor negotiation group under the assembly law and is therefore considered a mere splinter body. Some of its lawmakers-elect are expected to join the new opposition party.

The advent of a two-party system is the result of the recent general election from which the two-month-old New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has emerged as the largest opposition force. The Democratic Korea Party (DKP), which has been the main opposition group in the last four years, suffered a crushing defeat. The election results promoted the NKDP and the DKP to move toward forming a unified opposition party.

Yielding to increasingly strong pressures from both within and without, the DKP leadership yesterday gave up its proposal for a party-to-party merger with the NKDP and decided to join the latter unconditionally. The party virtually collapsed as 16 of its 35 lawmakers-elect joined the NKDP in a mass exodus. All but a few of the party's other lawmakers are expected to follow suit. Only legal procedures remain for the DKP to be officially dissolved.

The unification of opposition forces came much sooner than generally anticipated, and in the surprisingly simple way of the NKDP absorbing the DKP.

In the process the NKDP appears to have taken a high-handed, arrogant position by imposing an unconditional, quick surrender on the DKP, without allowing a graceful way out, in total disregard of the fact that the latter obtained as much as 20 percent of voter support. That leaves much to be desired for the NKDP, which publicly advocates democratic politics whereby give and take is supposed to be a rule of the game.

At any rate, the NKDP has now become a formidable opposition party as it controls nearly 100 seats in the National Assembly--more than one-third of the total. It can unilaterally call for the convocation of an assembly session whenever it deems it necessary and can single-handedly propose a no-confidence vote against any cabinet minister.

Its leaders, however, must bear in mind that their party is now the only major partner with the ruling DJP in a two-party system that will steer the course of the nation's politics for the next four years. As such, the citizens have great expectations that the NKDP will behave as a responsible public party.

Mere size of a party's parliamentary strength does not necessarily mean that it is a responsible party. It must first exhibit an inner maturity as a democratic and responsible party. The people of this country, to be sure, have had a rather bad image of opposition parties in the past--as groups beset with factional strife or only bent on extremist struggles against the government.

To improve such an image, the NKDP needs to present its own vision for the nation's future and engage in productive politics on the basis of stability. Criticism voiced only for the sake of antagonism without presenting viable alternative proposals, as well as vociferous but hollow politics, must be made things of the past.

We hope that the new party, which has succeeded in realigning the opposition forces, will now devote itself to developing realistic and substantive policy alternatives for the nation's sustained progress with a firm sense of responsibility for democratic development.

For NKDP leaders, the settlement of pending political issues such as restoration of civil rights for certain convicted persons may be the most urgent task. But the general public is also interested in what the party can offer in the way of solving economic and other problems that affect their livelihood.

The party would do well to look forward instead of looking back as a mature, responsible and respectable opposition.

#### New ROK Opposition Party

OW040435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0419 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 4 Apr (KYODO)--South Korea's top opposition force, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), had boosted its parliamentary strength to 102 [figure as received] seats with the virtual collapse of another opposition group.

Thirteen more National Assembly members bolted the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) Thursday, a day after 16 DKP legislators defected to the NKDP in what was officially described as a merger between the two opposition parties.

The remaining six DKP assemblymen have yet to decide on their future affiliation following the DKP's breakup. Three are expected to join the NKDP, with the other three becoming independents, political sources here said.

The NKDP made a spectacular debut in the February 12 national elections, emerging as the top opposition party in South Korea's one-chamber legislature.

The NKDP gained further prestige after Kim Tae-chung, South Korea's most prominent dissident, was formally made a co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, NKDP's key backer.

Two National Assemblymen from the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) also joined the NKDP Thursday, pushing the NKDP's strength to 102 seats against 148 for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, political sources said.

The KNP's National Assembly strength is now down to 17.

#### DJP To Pursue Dialogue

SK050012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will maintain its basic position "to seek to solve every problem through dialogue politics," irrespective of the change in the political situation following the collapse of the multiple-party system it had pursued for the past four years.

However, the government party which has been accustomed to the multipleparty formula since its founding is "studying diversified tactics to cope with the revival of the old-fashioned two-party system following the fall of the second opposition Democratic Korea Party," party sources said yesterday.

They also said that the DJP leaders were seriously debating about the possible impact of the rapid change in the political situation on the operation of the upcoming 12th-term National Assembly opening around April 18.

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Party leaders discussed overall political circumstances in the wake of the creation of the new political climate in a meeting presided over by chairman No Tae-u yesterday.

Emerging from the meeting, party spokesman Rep Sim Myong-po said, "Admitting the revival of the two-party system as a reality, we will pursue the ideal of the multiple-party formula."

He explained that the ideal of the multiple-party formula the DJP understood was to "collect diverse opinions of the people through political parties of different character."

A participant of the meeting said, "Of course, we will face much difficulties in collecting diverse opinions of the people under the two-party confrontation, but we will continue our efforts to give life to the ideal of the multiple-party system under the changed political reality."

"We firmly believe that the people will not want the assembly to lose its productive ability due to the extreme confrontation between the major two parties," he stressed.

"We will strive to make firmer the basis for politics based on dialogue continuously with an attitude of perfect composure as a political party which leads the national politics," he said.

The DJP also sees a possibility that the abruptly strengthened opposition New Korea Democratic Party may cause strained relations between it and the DJP, rather than helping create an atmosphere for dialogues.

He said, "The DJP will lay major emphasis on thawing the possible tension with a flexible and serene attitude."

Meanwhile, party floor leader Rep Yi Chong-chan said, "The DJP will exert itself to obtaining the public confidence by concentrating on activities in the parliament."

Party sources said that the DJP strongly hoped that the third opposition Korea National Party would be able to become a floor negotiating group from a viewpoint that a "buffer-zone" was necessary to prevent the extreme confrontation between the DJP and NDP on the floor.

#### Struggle Against DJP Facilitated

SK050036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Choe Won-sok]

[Text] As the number of lawmakers of the New Korea Democratic Party rose to 102 as of yesterday, the NDP will be able to launch the most powerful struggle against the government and its party in the next National Assembly.



First of all, the NDP can block an attempt to revise the Constitution with its own power.

It is stipulated that a motion to amend the Constitution should require approval of more than two thirds of the total number of lawmakers.

As the ruling Democratic Justice Party secured only 148 seats in the 276 seat legislature, it cannot pass such a motion with its own strength.

Secondly, the NDP can convene a session of the National Assembly at any time.

The National Assembly Law provides that a house session can be held at any time upon the request of more than one third of the total lawmakers.

Thirdly, the NDP is able to forward no-confidence motions against the Cabinet members as it has more than one third of the total lawmakers whose approval is required to submit such a motion. Passing such a motion requires half of the total Assemblymen.

The strength of the NDP is the largest opposition force in the 37-year history of the National Assembly but the votes which it received are the second largest.

In the eight-term National Assembly, the ruling Democratic Republican Party took 117 out of the 208 seats, the main opposition New Democratic Party garnered 89 and two splinter parties shared the remaining two seats.

At that time the old NDP earned a 42.7 percent support out of the valid votes, the highest in parliamentary elections.

In the ninth-term parliament in which two lawmakers were elected from each district, the DRP took 71 out of the 219 seats, the NDP gained 52 seats winning 23.7 percent of votes and 23 seats went to a splinter party and independents.

The same legislature included 73 members appointed by the president. Thus the ruling camp had a total of 144 seats in its control.

The DRP once again dominated the 10th National Assembly as it took 68 seats from 77 constituencies to be supported by its fraternal Yujonghoe with 77 seats.

Meanwhile, the NDP earned 61 seats, representing 26.4 percent of votes and the remaining 25 seats went to two splinter parties and an independent.

In the previous National Assembly, the current DJP took 151 out of the 276 seats including 61 national constituency seats and the Democratic Korea Party which is on the verge of collapse possessed 87 seats.



The Korea National Party garnered 25 seats and splinter parties and independents shared the remaining 17 seats.

In the February 12 general election to organize the 12th term National Assembly, the new NDP initially won 67 seats, the DKP 35, the NKP 20 and the DJP 148 seats.

As 29 of the DKP's 35 members elected in the recent polls defected to the NDP, the major concern is in what way the two opposition parties which were made up of former members of the old NDP, will be merged.

If the DKP is absorbed into the NDP, its 92 district chapters across the nation will be naturally united into the NDP's.

The reserve candidates of the DKP for the national constituency will take vacancies to be created by the resignation or death of former DKP members regardless of whether the DKP is absorbed into the NDP or merged with it on a party-to-party basis.

In case the DKP is united into the NDP, the NDP should reorganize the district chapters to choose a new chairman.

If the DKP is disbanded after its members voluntarily joined the NDP, its reserve candidates on the national constituency cannot take vacant parliamentary seats.

At present, 92 of the 276 seats are set aside for the national constituency.

Of them, the first party is given 61 seats and the remaining seats are distributed to other parties in proportion to the number of lawmakers elected.

However, they should earn more than five seats each in districts to share 31 seats on the national constituency.

#### NKDP-DKP Merger 'Difficult'

SK310204 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Mar 85 p 4

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said yesterday that it will be difficult to realize the proposed merger of his party with the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) at an early date. "I think that it will take much time to achieve the merger," he said.

Cho Yon-ha, a vice president of the NKDP, came out in support of Yi's views. He commented, "It is hard to realize an early merger in view of actual problems facing the two parties." Those problems include one that if the merger is achieved, many NKDP members' electoral districts will overlap with those of the DKP members.

Another NKDP vice president, Kim Su-han, however, showed different views. "I do not think that it is difficult to settle the issue. This is because there is a pressure from the people calling for the merger, as shown in the recent parliamentary election," he said.

Choe Hyong-u, a leading NKDP member, said that he believes the merger will be achieved because DKP president Cho Yu-hyong is a "man of determination."

#### Opposition Parties Merge

OW030601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 3 Apr (KYODO)--South Korea's second largest opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), decided Wednesday to merge with the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to increase NKDP's representation in the National Assembly to 106, compared with 148 for the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

There has been speculation about the merger since DKP's defeat in the February 12 national elections in which NKDP made a spectacular performance, partly attributed to the two prominent dissident leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The two Kims have been supporting the idea of bringing the two opposition forces together to create stronger voice against President Chun Tu-hwan's ruling party.

The merger decision was announced by DKP president Cho Yu-hyong following a recent exodus of 20 DKP National Assembly members to NKDP.

CSO: 4100/336

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP TRYING TO PREVENT MEMBERS' DEFECTION TO NKDP

SK280141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The minor opposition Korea National Party is trying hard to prevent its lawmakers-elect from defecting to the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] upon the appointments of its key-post holders.

Rep. Yi Man-sop, president of the KNP, plans to name two vice party presidents and six other key post holders by Saturday at the latest.

The KNP is now at the lowest ebb as Kim Tok-su who was elected in Iri-Iksan, Cholla-pukto, in the February 12 parliamentary elections defected to the new party on Tuesday.

As a result, the opposition party is unable to serve as a parliamentary negotiating group as the number of its lawmakers shrank to 19.

The National Assembly Law provides that a political party should secure at least 20 house seats to function as a parliamentary negotiating group.

Besides Kim, two more elected lawmakers of the KNP have revealed their intentions to join the NDP after its national convention last Friday in which Yi was elected the new party leader in competition with Choe Chi-hwan.

The two are Kim Wan-tae elected in the Umsong-Koesan District, Chungchong-pukto, and Sin Min-son in the Yongwol-Pyeongchang District, Kangwon-do.

In addition to them, Cho Pyong-bong who was elected in the recent polls is likely to join the new party in case he is not assured of one of the key posts.

He is competing for the post of secretary general with Kim Yong-saeng who was elected in the Andong-Uisong, Kyongsang-pukto, to begin his second term in the National Assembly.

Cho supported Yi Man-sop and Kim backed Choe Chi-hwan in the election of the new party president during the convention.

Faced with the possible disarray of the party, Yi invited all lawmakers-elect and senior members of the party to a lunch yesterday in order to maintain the party coherence.

CSO: 4100/332

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

✓ DAILY EMPHASIZES INTER-PARTY DIALOGUE

SK092339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Need for Political Dialogue"]

[Text] The nation's political atmosphere has been rapidly changing since the February 12 general elections, while leaders of both government and opposition parties have vowed to seek stepped-up dialogues between them over a wide range of issues regarding national politics and state affairs.

It is apparent that the ruling Democratic Justice Party, with No Tae-u as its new chairman, has been geared to take a more flexible posture in dealing with political matters in pursuit of democratic procedures and methods in party politics in the post-election days.

Undeniably, public concern is being drawn to the progress of the sought-for dialogues between the rivaling parties before and after the opening of the newly elected 12th National Assembly.

The concern is acute because little progress has been made in the preliminary contacts for substantive dialogues between top-ranking leaders of the majority and minority parties, though nearly 2 months have elapsed since the parliamentary elections.

First of all, politicians ought to be engaged in dialogue without conditions attached at this stage to seek terms over major issues so that public misgivings about political developments, times with the inauguration of the new Assembly, can be defused.

As the 11th Assembly will formally terminate today, the new Assembly's tenure is supposed to begin tomorrow. Yet there have been discords between the rivaling parties even in setting the date for opening the 12th Assembly.

It is earnestly hoped that all party leaders will immediately get down to suprapartisan dialogues in joint efforts to solve one problem after another.

CSO: 4100/338

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO USE MORE ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

SK060004 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is considering using National Assembly standing committees more frequently than in the past as part of its effort to revitalize policy debate in parliament.

A ranking DJP official said yesterday that under the plan, committee chairmen would have discretion to convene their panels into session whenever necessary.

The plan, he said, is to enable the opposition to seek debate on issues through committee meetings, instead of resorting to abnormal political activity outside the parliament.

The DJP, however, is opposed to the New Korea Democratic Party's demand for frequent use of plenary sessions. No intensive debate can take place in the plenary meetings, the official said.

The NKDP's parliamentary strength increased to 102 seats, more than one third of the Assembly's 276 members, earlier this week as a result of defections from other opposition parties.

The NKDP could use its increased strength to convene a special parliamentary session unilaterally or file no-confidence motions against cabinet members.

A senior DJP official said, "I am certain that the NKDP will try to make the most use of its strength to demand more Assembly meetings."

The total period of the regular and special Assembly sessions, however, will not exceed 150 days a year unless the president requests an additional meeting. The regular session, convening in September each year, will not exceed 90 days while a special session will convene for up to 30 days.

The ruling DJP plans to call standing committees into session more frequently than in the past.

The plan was approved during a recent meeting of the chairmen-designate of 14 committees, party officials said. The meeting, chaired by floor leader

Yi Chong-chan, determined that committee chairmen, all from the majority DJP, should be given more leverage in the operation of their panels to deal with expected intensified opposition assaults on the administration, the officials said.

Yi has said that ruling party legislators will be asked to establish more contacts with government agencies under their jurisdiction to become familiar with the national or regional issues expected to be raised by the NKDP.

DJP lawmakers will also make frequent trips to industrial complexes to gain knowledge of problems there, including labor disputes.

CSO: 4100/338



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON ADDRESSES THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION OF DJP

SK270707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 27 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that a deepening fluidity in international situations and antagonistic moves by hostile forces to obstruct South Korea's progress have underscored the importance of the nation's stability.

In his speech to the third national convention of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Chon stressed that the nation's stability is all the more important now because many tough tests lie ahead for the nation's destiny.

The president, who also heads the government party, cited, in particular, the 1986 Asian games and 1988 summer Olympics, both to be staged here, the gradual implementation of provincial autonomy systems, starting in 1987, and the nation's first peaceful transfer of power, slated for early 1988.

About 12,000 party cadre members and guests as well as all key party post-holders attended the convention, held in a gymnasium in eastern Seoul.

Recalling the chaotic domestic situations of the early 1980's, when the party was organized, Chon said, "By anyone and any reasons, we must not, and cannot, be the subjects repeating the nightmares of the past."

Only without such foolish repetition can the DJP continue to develop into a historic party that will "create a mythological story" along with the general public, Chon said.

Calling for the party's strenuous efforts to bring its founding ideologies into full bloom, Chon said, "All party members must renew their resolutions to make this occasion a second foundation of the party so that the nation can realize another take-off gaining momentum from stability and development."

Meanwhile, party Chairman No Tae-u said at the meeting that his party has declared a second foundation in order to reflect the public's aspiration for "diversion and development based upon stability," as a basic policy in running state affairs.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP SAID CONSIDERING 16 APR AS ASSEMBLY INAUGURAL

SE310233 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is considering plans to convene the inaugural session of the newly elected National Assembly April 16.

DJP sources said the party's floor leader, Yi Chong-chan, is expected to propose two plans for the inaugural session when he meets Tuesday with Kim Tong-yong, his counterpart of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

One plan calls for convening the inaugural sitting for four days beginning April 16. The Assembly would act on the nominations of the speaker, vice speakers and committee chairmen, and on the appointments of No Sin-yong as prime minister and Hwang Yong-si as chairman of the board of audit and inspection.

The government party nominated Yi Chae-hyong as speaker of the Assembly and Cho Yong-chol as a vice speaker last Tuesday. The NKDP has yet to pick one of its lawmakers-elect for the other vice speaker's post that is reserved for the first opposition party.

The other proposal is for convening the session for 20 days beginning April 16 for assemblymen to question cabinet members and to receive the administration's policy briefings at committee meetings, in addition to acting on nominations and appointments.

The sources said the DJP prefers to hold the inaugural session for four days and then convene a special parliamentary sitting in May for interpellating cabinet members and receiving policy briefings.

The ruling party is also considering creating an Olympic support council in the Assembly led by the speaker and vice speakers. In the event the council is created, it will replace the Assembly Olympic Support Committee.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO SEEK REVISION OF PRESS, OTHER LAWS

SK310226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will seek to revise several laws including the National Assembly (Steering) Law and statutes concerning political funds, party sources said yesterday.

Other laws which the sources said could be amended include the Basic Press Law, the Parliamentary Election Law and the law governing arbitration of labor disputes. It was not known, however, how the sought-after revision will be made.

In addition, the government party will have the Political Renovations Law abrogated because political bans effected in the past have now been totally lifted.

The DJP will reject the opposition demand that laws governing assemblies, labor unions and political parties undergo change, according to the sources.

The opposition has been pressing for abrogation or substantial amendment to a number of laws enacted by the interim Legislative Assembly which functioned as a legislature prior to the inauguration of the 11th National Assembly in April, 1981.

The government remains firmly opposed to any change in the Constitution which would usher in a direct presidential election system.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP HOPED TO FULFILL RESOLVES FOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

SK280135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Renewal of Ruling Party"]

[Text] In the wake of the crucial general elections some six weeks ago, the government camp has been explicitly engaged in various moves to better meet the popular wishes reflected in the polls, aspirations for stepped-up democratic progress based on sustained stability.

The moves among other things included reshuffles in the Cabinet lineup, the ruling party's hierarchy and the parliamentary leadership, featuring the emergence of more realistic figures in key posts.

In particular, the Democratic Justice Party, being the political arm of the government, has been brisk in enhancing intraparty functions as well as its approach to opposition forces, underlining its readiness to wage "politics by dialogue" in a truer sense.

Thus noteworthy was the guiding theme of the party's national convention yesterday, which emphasized the "second inauguration" or renewal of the government party.

As the party noted in a manifesto, the renewal is indeed regarded as inevitable in managing the nation's post-election political life which, pointed to a political reanimation, is distinctly different from that of four years ago, when the party was first founded.

Another highlight of the biennial convention was the government party's enunciation of its resolve to materialize the first peaceful power transfer in the nation's republican history upon the expiration of the incumbent President's tenure in 1988.

To this effect, the party amended its own constitution to specify the process of nominating in 1987 a candidate for the presidential election which, under the existing provisions of the nation's Constitution, will be conducted by an electoral college. The amendment was obviously designed to dispel public misgivings arising from the opposition demand for a popular election of the President.

Having thus made a renewed start, the government party is hoped to fulfill its resolves and continue to explore constructive ways of reflecting popular wishes and views in its policy formulation for the cause of effecting a sound political development of the nation.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP CONVENTION IN DISAGREEMENT ON ONE-MAN RULE

Dispute Over Leadership

SK280111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Members of the opposition Democratic Korea Party are apparently split over whether to adopt a one-man rule system or collective leadership in the party's national convention tomorrow. The current party constitution calls for one-man rule.

In a lengthy meeting of the convention's organizing committee yesterday, the panel failed to agree on which motion would be forwarded to the Central Standing Committee to be adopted as an agenda item for voting by delegates.

Under the party constitution, the 180-member Central Standing Committee is empowered to decide in advance agenda items that will be presented to the convention.

The seven-member organizing committee, which is acting as the interim party leadership until after the convention, decided to discuss the issues further in another meeting today.

The committee's head, Kim Chun-sop, said that if no compromise is reached between the two groups, his committee will submit both motions today.

The organizing committee, which took power from former party President Yu Chi-song last month, decided Tuesday to present to the Central Standing Committee a bill drafted by Rep. Yi Chung-chae and others. The bill calls for electing party representatives to work for merger of the DKP with the New Korea Democratic Party, rather than an entirely new party leadership.

The one-man rule system is advocated by Cho Yun-hyong and Han Yong-su, both of whom have vowed to seek the party's presidency.

The collective leadership plan was announced Tuesday by followers of former party President Yu after discussions at his residence. They maintain that collective leadership would minimize DKP defections to the NKDP.

### Presidency Candidates Seek Support

SK290101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Cho Yun-hyong and Han Yong-su, contenders for the presidency of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, made last minute efforts last night to woo support from delegates to a national convention of the party.

About 600 party delegates from across the nation are expected to attend the convention to be held at the Transportation Center in Chamsil today, which will decide the party's course for opposition unity among other things.

The two are calling for the reorganization of the party structure through the election of new party president to maintain the current one-man leadership.

They are also insisting that the party should work for the merger with the New Korea Democratic Party after the renovation of its organization.

The presidency of the opposition party has remained vacant since last month when Rep. Yu Chi-song resigned assuming responsibility for the unsuccessful February 12 general elections. The DKP earned only 35 seats in the 276-seat legislature, compared with 87 seats in the 1981 polls.

Yu, who was elected in the Pyongtaek-Songtan District, Kyonggi-do, made it clear yesterday morning that he would not vie for the party presidency.

Cho, who directed election campaigns of the party but himself lost in the polls, invited party delegates to a dinner at a Chinese restaurant to seek their support in the convention.

About 350 delegates including the chairman of more than half the 92 party district chapters across the nation took part in the dinner meeting.

Cho told them that he decided to run for the party president in order to renovate the party structure.

He said that if he was elected, he would soon organize a special committee to promote union of the opposition force.

Then, Cho stressed that the opposition merger should be realized on a party-to-party basis, asking the members to firmly unite under the banner of the DKP.

Han also managed to muster some 200 delegates in another dinner meeting at a Korean restaurant.

He argued that the party suffered the crushing defeat in the elections because of weak leadership.



Han, who was forbidden from running in the elections as his civil rights are still suspended, said that if he was elected president, he would launch a tough fight against the ruling party to restore its image as a true opposition party.

#### Leadership in Party Convention

SK290143 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Three major factions of the opposition Democratic Korea Party will seek a vote showdown in the party's national convention this morning on their own proposals concerning the change in the party leadership system.

The party's Central Standing Committee, which is empowered to trim in advance the agenda items for the biennial convention, yesterday decided to forward the three bills, after failing to make a compromise among the three groups.

One bill calls for one-man rule after free voting by delegates, another for a collective leadership system and another for election of representatives who will work for the merger of the party with the New Korea Democratic Party.

"We cannot rule out the possibility that a group of party members might jump to the NKDP out of dissatisfaction with the one bill to be adopted in the convention," said a party official. The convention will open at 10 a.m. today at the Transportation Center in southern Seoul with 611 delegates attending.

Observers say most delegates appear to prefer election of a single party president. Cho Yun-hyong is the favorite for the presidency if the delegates choose the one-man rule system. Han Yong-su is also seeking the party presidency.

Cho, 52, announced his intention to seek the party presidency during the election. He was defeated in the polls.

Han, 50, was elected to the 9th, 10th and 11th National Assembly in the Sosan-Tangjin constituency in Chungchongnam-do. He was stripped of his parliamentary membership in July 1982 for an adultery case and was unable to run in the February 12 Assembly elections.

The bill to pick only representatives for the merger instead of a party president is advocated by Yi Chung-chae, a five-term lawmaker, and others. Yi maintains that his proposal is to meet the aspirations of the people for the merger of opposition parties.

The collective leadership system, proposed mainly by followers of former party President Yu Chi-song, envisages a five-man rule before the merger including one supreme representative. Hwang Nak-chu, Yu Han-yol and Pak Hae-chong support the idea.

There might be some kind of last-minute coalition among the three groups before the convention, as backstage negotiations were under way yesterday night. Yu Han-yol and Yi Chung-chae had behind-the-scenes contacts last night with Cho Yun-hyong.

Former party leader Yu said yesterday his party will not benefit from any excessive competition for leadership in the convention.

Reaffirming his intention not to run for the party presidency, Yu stressed that changing the current one man leadership system would be meaningless and recommended prior consultations to settle a single candidate for the presidency.

"I hope our party will be able to wind up the convention 'without making nay noise' at a time when the people and party members are anxious for the merger of opposition parties to accomplish a peaceful transfer of political power," Yu told reporters at his house.

He said four representatives of his followers conveyed to him Wednesday their strong hope that he would run for the party presidency. But he said he refused the proposal.

"Our party and the New Korea Democratic Party should be merger with honor. And it is hoped that some party members who already made public their intention to defect to the NKDP will refrain from joining until after the merger on a party-to-party basis," he said.

Yu, who resigned as party president February 27 assuming responsibility for the party's poor election showing, also urged that candidates for the party presidency and senior members pool their wisdom to prevent possible disruption of the party.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ASSESSES CLIMATE OF 'POLITICAL INVIGORATION'

SK310300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Invigoration"]

[Text] With the opposition Democratic Korea Party having held its national convention over the weekend, both the ruling camp and three minority parties have all gone through the initial stage of their respective works to effect in-house shakeups, changes inevitable in the wake of the crucial general elections of last month.

The changes, some carried out in a quiet manner and others amidst bickering, have been expedited as the political parties have to be in their operational shape with the newly-elected National Assembly due to be opened in just about two weeks.

Then, it is notable that some of the works on the part of minority parties cannot but be regarded as transitional or transient in the face of the widely-discussed merger of opposition parties, particularly that between the largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the DKP which share the same political roots under the previous government.

For one thing, the newly-chosen DKP leader has made it plain that his paramount task is to materialize the proposed opposition union so as to pave the way for achieving a power transfer in the genuine sense in 1988.

However, he has stressed that the merger should be made on a "party-to-party" basis or on a sort of equal footing, instead of on an individual basis which would put the former main opposition party into further disarray and eventually cause its surrender to the newly-emerged NDP.

This proviso may well mean that the opposition merger would take some time before it is realized, introducing variables not only to the overall opposition forces but also the nation's political arena at large, which already exhibits signs of precarious changes due to the surge of hardline oppositionists in the recent parliamentary elections.

On the other hand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has adopted a four-point guideline for running the next Assembly, which highlights the issue of

tackling all political problems within the institutional framework of the parliament and political parties, thus rejecting politics outside of the establishment as well as political violence.

The guideline is noteworthy as it is expected to chart the path and set the pace of the "politics by dialogue" which the government camp has promised to wage extensively to meet the popular wishes reflected in the electionâ.

While many of the moves thus far made in both the ruling and opposition camps can be largely regarded as preliminary to the opening of the new Assembly, there is one overriding need for all political parties and politicians to ponder once again, namely the best ways to further enhance the newly-created political climate which distinctly features political invigoration.

Their approaches may inevitably differ from each other. But all must be focused on sound and constructive ways to advance the nation's political development through democratic progress based on sustained stability.

CSO: 4100/332

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS PARTIES' STRATEGY FOR NEW ASSEMBLY

SK020011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Strategy for Assembly"]

[Text] At its central executive committee meeting last weekend, the majority Democratic Justice Party adopted four strategic guidelines for the upcoming National Assembly session to deal with opposition parties in the aftermath of the general elections and changes resulting from that poll.

Noteworthy among the four points is a plea for the establishment of a politics dialogue within the framework of the existing constitutional order based on the representative form of government and party politics. It unequivocally calls for the leading roles to be played by the parliament and political parties, ruling out unauthorized political activity "on the curb."

These democratic principles are so basic that they are taken for granted by all, at least on the surface. But putting them into practice is not always easy. Some of the most vocal advocates of such principles often have no qualms about violating them.

All major political groups, including the Democratic Justice, the New Korea Democratic, the Democratic Korea and the Korea National parties, have finished reorganizing their party structure with appointments to party executive posts and parliamentary portfolios.

Thus, the structural foundation has been provided for resuming the operation of the legislature with a clean slate and for reinvigorating meaningful party politics with the participation of diversified forces. The immediate future of the opposition camp still looks amorphous as a result of the disarray in the ranks of the Democratic Korea Party and the uncertain status of an extraparlimentary opposition group--the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Much realignment may yet be in store for the opposition parties. No matter what might happen, they are supposed to work to gether with the government party in adhering to the rules of the game by keeping their political activities in the proper arena. It is very unproductive and dangerous for radically oriented oppositionist politicians and their supporters to seek to gain political mileage from confrontation outside the legitimate sphere of politics--on the Assembly floor.

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS FOR MINISTRIES' DIALOGUE WITH PEOPLE

SK030032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Government Publicity"]

[Text] It would certainly be folly for the government to fail to win public support for its policies just because of inadequate publicity. Regrettably, this has often been the case in the past.

Mindful of this, the government is well advised to expand its feedback channels with the citizenry to better inform them about what it hopes to do. Such communication is required to have public opinion reflected in the government policies--a requisite to successfully implementing such policies.

According to Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong, the government plans to conduct an extensive dialogue with a broad spectrum of society so it can get across to the people what it intends to do. Yi told reporters Monday that cabinet members and other senior officials will meet the press regularly to talk about matters affecting the people's livelihood.

More public hearings will be held before the administration proposes legislation along with increased public notification of the government's plans, he said. Similar efforts will also be made by provincial governments as well as other public organizations in dealing with affairs having direct effects on public life.

All this will undoubtedly help citizens become interested in government administration, thereby generating necessary popular support. It will also promote openness and flexibility in the government's methodology, thus discouraging the bureaucratic foot-dragging that still plagues our society.

This effort follows Prime Minister No Sin-yong's instruction given to cabinet ministers a month ago that they meet with the press at least once a month. But many ministers prefer informal meetings because of the mandatory rigidity involved with formal sessions.



Some ministers may think that informal sessions are effective in obtaining understanding from newsmen. But if a government official is well prepared, he doesn't need to always seek such private press encounters. Ministers should discuss substantive matters at press conferences in a sincere manner. They should display a deeper sense of responsibility in performing their duties.

CSO: 4100/336

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### LOCAL AUTONOMY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

#### Initial Session

SK300135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] A 30-member research committee started yesterday to study ways and means of gradually introducing the local autonomy system in 1987.

In its inaugural meeting, the Research Committee for the Introduction of the Local Autonomy System was divided into three subcommittees to make separate research into the form of local councils, the administrative system of local governments and the financing of local governments.

The three subpanels will meet every other month to review the results of studies made by working-level research teams at the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Government Administration.

The committee headed by Ko Chae-pil will hold plenary sessions twice a year to discuss proposals made by the three subpanels.

Prior to the meeting yesterday, Prime Minister No Sin-yong who superintends the committee conferred letters of appointment to Chairman Ko and 29 other members of the committee.

Meanwhile, rival political parties agreed late last year to implement the local self-government system in the second half of 1987 on a gradual basis.

#### Role of Committee

SK310305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Local Autonomy Research"]

[Text] The enforcement of the local autonomy system has been a time-old issue in national politics in light of its impact on democratic growth as well as provincial development.

This self-governing system had been suspended since the outset of the Third Republic in the 1960's, which upheld a government system based on strong centralization of administrative power.

Along with the birth of the incumbent Fifth Republic, the new constitution manifestly guarantees the implementation of the local autonomy system, presenting the democratic political principle to this effect in due course of time thereafter.

So as to embody such a constitutional spirit regarding the political issue in this regard, the National Assembly toward the end of last year finally effectuated the introduction of a local autonomy system beginning in 1987.

Thus, a 30-member research committee has just been activated to study ways and means of gradually implementing the local autonomy system by closely weighing the feasibility of the decentralized governing system fit to the reality facing the nation.

The committee members would have to place emphasis on the financial self-support capability in each locality in the course of their studies on the feasibility of local autonomy, thus resulting in the implementation of the decentralized political system beginning in large cities.

Our immediate concern is also related to how to duly reflect not only the actual situation of provincial areas but also views of the local populace in the research so as to make the projected implementation of local autonomy successful.

This is particularly so as the research committee embraces few personages who can really represent the provincial interests and opinions in this sense.

CSO: 4100/332

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Floor Leaders To Discuss Release

SK140056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The whips of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) will huddle together tomorrow for a last-minute discussion on the release of the "conscientious prisoners."

The issue of the so-called conscientious prisoners has been a bone of political row between the rival parties before the opening of the 12th-term National Assembly.

The Justice Ministry is reportedly adamant in opposing the release of some of what the NDP call prisoners of conscience on the grounds that they attempted to topple the government, inspired by communist ideology.

The number of the "prisoners of conscience" is tallied at about 120 across the nation, it was learned yesterday.

Most of them are in trouble with the National Security Law and Anti-communist Law.

According to the Council for Promotion of Democracy and NDP they include 80 people now serving prison terms ranging from one and a half years up to life imprisonment.

Those given life imprisonment total 23 and as many were confirmed to be serving prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years, the same sources said.

However, the categorization of prisoners of conscience differ between the ruling and opposition camps. The conscientious prisoners put by the CPD and the NDP include even those who set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan, those convicted in connection with the "People's Front in South Korea," and the Korean Japanese students convicted of espionage activities for North Korea.

Others involved in the list include one in setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju and five in the "Unification Revolutionary Party" case.

The "students who violently rallied to push their demand" at Kyungbuk National University, Hannam University and Chonnam University were also included in the list.

The five students involved in assault on civilian visitors to the campus of Seoul National University are also included.

The 15 students indicted in connection with their campaign to boycott the February 12 parliamentary elections are also categorized as prisoners of conscience, whose release is being demanded by the NDP and CPD.

#### 20 Stage Sit-in

SK130044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] About 20 persons, demanding the release of "prisoners of conscience," staged an overnight sit-in at the office of the National Council of Churches in Seoul Thursday.

They staged the sit-in after attending a prayer meeting with about 180 others at the Christian Hall in Chongno 5-ga. The participants in the meeting described themselves as relatives of the "prisoners of conscience."

They included relatives of those who are serving prison terms for involvement in the arson attempt at the American Cultural Center in Pusan in 1982.

CSO: 4100/338

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER ON CHON'S ADDRESS TO MILITARY GRADUATES

SK300206 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on the nation to establish a water-tight defense posture by further fostering the national strength on a foundation of political and social stability.

"In parallel with this, the nation should be fully prepared to repel any North Korean attempt to invade the South," the President emphasized.

He warned that North Korea is ready to launch a blitzkrieg attack should the Republic of Korea reveal any security weaknesses.

The chief executive made these remarks in a speech he delivered at the 41st commencement ceremonies of the Korea Military Academy in eastern Seoul.

The North Korean Communists have completed forward deployment of a large number of combat forces near the Demilitarized Zone, constructed underground fortresses and airfields, and intensified training of special commandos, Chon noted.

"The prospects of North Korea staging military provocations against the South are increasing as Pyongyang is concerned that it will not be able to match the Republic of Korea in terms of total national power after 1988, the year of the Seoul Olympics," he said.

Thus the nation must be ready to exert all-our efforts to smash any provocations by Pyongyang while also coping with rapidly changing international situations, the President urged.

"The nation can assure peace, prosperity and reunification if it handles crises with wisdom," the President said. Thus our Armed Forces are asked to maintain a strong defensive posture based on the confidence and support of the citizenry.

Touching on recent international developments, Chon said that political circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula are subject to rapid changes following subtle movement by the world's big powers with the emergence of new



leadership in Moscow. It is difficult to predict how such circumstances will affect the nation, the President said.

"Thus the role of the Armed Forces is of vital importance now more than ever," he said.

As the last fortress for maintaining national security, the nation's Armed Forces must play a leading role in bringing about another national advance, Chon said.

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25 April 1985

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## REPORT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

## Activists Working as Laborers Warned

SK082304 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Labor Affairs Minister Cho Chul-kwon said yesterday that a total of 84 college graduates have been detected working in the fields requiring manual work instead of brains by concealing their high educational background in order to carry out labor activities at the bottom.

In press conference, the labor minister said he could not but doubt their real intention. They are more for causing unrest than promoting the welfare of the workers, he said.

Although they are not of great use to the firms, they cannot be laid off for fear of inviting another round of repercussions from the workers, according to him.

And therefore, he said it is recommendable for the firms to transfer the conscientious workers to administrative jobs.

Minister Cho also said a study is underway to help prevent the outbreak of accidents at work sites by revising the enforcement decree of the Industrial Safety Law.

## Increased Guard Against Violence

SK140044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday told police boxes in Seoul to step up guard against possible attacks from students and workers who often engage in street demonstrations these days.

In Friday's violent demonstrations, some 1,000 students and outlawed labor union members destroyed window panes and office appliances in two police boxes in downtown Seoul and set a police patrol car on fire.

In the instruction the police said night guard should be kept at police boxes in case policemen are mobilized for quelling demonstrations in another place.

### Former Students Sentenced

SK140015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced two former Kyong-hui University students to a one-year jail term for staging violent demonstrations on the campus last year.

Chong Won-yong, 22, and Miss Chong Chong-ok, 25, both expelled from the university, had been indicted for damaging school facilities during demonstrations.

They are said to have played leading roles in campus disturbances on 20 occasions, including a sit-in at the office of the university president last October.

Some 50 students from the university gathered at the courtroom entrance but were not allowed access to watch the trial proceedings.

CSO: 4100/338

25 April 1985

## S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## ACTIVITIES OF STUDENT ACTIVISTS

## Students Given Jail Terms

SK012357 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)--A district criminal court here yesterday handed down a one-and-a-half-year prison term for three students from Chonnam University accused of manufacturing Molotov cocktails for student demonstrations.

The three are Kim Son-kyu, 21, a senior majoring in Korean language and literature; Mun Tae-yong, 20, a senior specializing in economics and Yi Yong-u, 21, senior sociology major.

The court also sentenced six other students from the university to jail terms ranging from 8 to 18 months. Their terms were suspended for 2 years, however.

The students reportedly made 54 firebombs in a student office at the university's student hall in November last year and moved them to the roof of a three-story building near the Chungjangno Police Substation in downtown Kwangju.

Police said the firebombs were to be used for student demonstrations. The firebombs were made from small liquor bottles filled with highly volatile thinner oil with cotton rags serving as fuses.

The students were rounded up last November for allegedly manufacturing and hiding the firebombs and breaking the windows of a police substation in the city while staging a demonstration in front of a wedding hall near the substation. The prosecution demanded prison terms ranging from one and a half years to five years for the students.

## SNU Students Go to Jail

SK020002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Nambu branch of the Seoul District Court yesterday handed down an 18 month jail term to three of the five former Seoul National University

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students accused of illegally detaining and beating four "nonstudent visitors" at the school campus during an antigovernment rally last September.

The court sentenced the remaining two students to one year in prison.

"Although the incident was not premeditated, they are found responsible for assaulting four civilian visitors on the school campus," Judge Yi Won-kuk said in handing down the verdict.

The 18-month terms given to Yi Chong-u, 23, former chairman of the university's student council, Yu Si-min, 26, a junior majoring in economics, and Pak Tae-ung, 24, a public law major.

The remaining two students, O Chae-yong, 23, a senior in anthropology and Yun Ho Chung, 21, a senior studying philosophy, drew one-year terms. The five students were expelled from the school earlier.

Judge Yi ruled that he found the five defendants guilty of using "violence, threats and other brutal acts" against the four "innocent" civilians, saying that they acted in excess of what they were supposed to do as students.

The judge was referring to the prosecution indictment that the five men handled four civilian visitors at the university campus late last September.

During the previous hearings, the five argued that the four visitors were policy informants assigned to monitor the activities of student activists at the state-run university.

They also denied the prosecution charge that they beat up the four persons while detaining them at a student council office inside the school campus.

#### Student Given Jail Term

SK030026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday demanded an 18-month prison term for a former Yonsei University student accused of playing a leading role in an antigovernment demonstration near the Tong-daemun Stadium last October.

In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Lim Hwi-yun sought the jail term for Song Yong-gil, 22, former chairman of the Students' Council at Yonsei University.

Song was arrested Feb. 7 this year on charges of having organized the antigovernment rally Oct. 18 last year.

Hundreds of students from Yonsei and Korea universities took part in the demonstration, which followed an annual athletic meeting between athletes from the two privately-run universities.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

More Suspended Sentences

SK280115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Seven Songgyungwan University students charged with the "intrusion" into the Democratic Justice Party headquarters last November were released yesterday after drawing suspended jail terms.

Their release came one day after five Yonsei University students, also involved in the same intrusion, were freed with suspended terms.

The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced the seven Songgyungwan students to prison terms ranging from one to one and a half years. They were released from prison, however, as the terms were suspended for two to three years.

Handing down the jail terms, Judge Yi Hong-hun said the students have been found guilty of having intruded into the party building under a carefully premeditated plan.

He said, however, the court offers leniency in suspending the terms in consideration of their status as students and their "pure motives."

Of the seven students, Yun Tae-il, 23, a senior of the political science department, and Yi Ki-ho, 22, a senior majoring in economics were given an 18-month term. Their terms were suspended for three years.

Miss Sin Chong-hye, 23, a senior in library science, and four others drew a one-year prison term each, with the term suspended for two years.

The trial was interrupted several times because of turmoil caused by about 200 students who watched the process in the courtroom.

Universities Considering Reinstating Intruders

SK280132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Yonsei, Korea and Songgyunkwan Universities are considering cautiously reinstating the students expelled from the schools for their involvement in storming into the Democratic Justice Party headquarters last year.



The school authorities are likely to take measures to reinstate the students who are being released on probation under court rulings, informed sources said yesterday.

On Tuesday five Yonsei University students involved in the intrusion and sit-in at the ruling party office were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to one and a half years. Yet they were released on probation over four months after their arrest last November.

The Seoul District Court yesterday imposed similar suspended imprisonment for seven Sunggyunkwan University students to free them. The verdict on eight Korea University students is to be given today.

Of the 20 students arrested in connection with the DJP intrusion case, seven were ousted from their schools and the remaining 13 were suspended from attending schools for indefinite period.

The universities are reportedly to hold faculty meetings before long to discuss the matters regarding the reinstatement of the students.

Among the 264 students involved in the November 14 raid of the DJP headquarters to push some political demands, 186 were summarily tried with the 20 students put under arrest.

#### Students Appeal Prison Terms

SK280119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The five Yonsei University students who were given suspended prison terms Tuesday for their involvement in the November 14 intrusion into the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headquarters, appealed their terms to the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday.

While appealing the terms, which ranged from one year to 18 months but were suspended for two to three years, the defendants alleged that it was wrong for the lower court to convict them without listening to four persons who defense lawyers proposed as witnesses. The four included three senior DJP officials and one police officer.

#### Jail Terms Suspended

SK290151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Eight Korea University students, charged with intruding into the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) headquarters last November, were freed after receiving suspended jail sentences yesterday.

Thus all 20 students from three Seoul universities who were tried for the illegal occupation of the party's head office have now been freed.

Five Yonsei University students and seven others from Songgyungwan University who were all found guilty of the intrusion were released Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively, after drawing suspended prison terms of between two and three years.

Judge Kim Chong-sul of the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced the eight Korea University students to prison terms ranging from one year to 18 months but ordered the jail terms suspended for two to three years.

Of the eight students, Kim Yong-chun, 23, a senior majoring in English literature, and Yi Chae-kwon, 23, another senior majoring in communication, were sentenced to 18 months in prison, with the term suspended for three years.

Yi Man-kyu, 23, an engineering senior, was given a one-year term that was suspended for three years.

The remaining five students drew one-year terms that were all suspended for two years.

Handing down the verdicts Judge Kim said the court was being lenient by suspending the jail terms in consideration of the defendants' status as students and the DJP's request for leniency.

Unlike the two previous sentencing sessions for Yonsei and Songgyungwan University students, no disturbances took place in the gallery at yesterday's session.

Meanwhile all seven Songgyungwan University students who were freed after receiving suspended prison terms appealed their terms to the Seoul District Court yesterday.

#### Students Charged in Demonstration

SK310240 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The Yongdongpo Police Station turned over 10 college students to a summary court yesterday on charges of playing leading roles in a Friday demonstration on a busy street in Seoul.

The students include Yi Sang-kyu, 22, a senior majoring in linguistics at Seoul National University, Hwang Ui-tae, 21, a junior majoring in history at Korea University and Miss Kim Chi-son, 21, a sophomore majoring in English literature at Seoul Women's College.

They were arrested by police Friday afternoon while staging a demonstration along with 200 other students on a street in front of the Kyongwon Theater in Yongdongpo.

During the rally, the students shouted slogans protesting the removal of the mostly shanty houses of Mok-dong to make way for a new town being developed in that western suburb of Seoul.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

**EX-OPPOSITION LEADER'S MEMORIAL SERVICE**--Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u and an army of incumbent lawmakers and lawmakers-elect belonging to the NDP and the Democratic Korea Party attended memorial services to mark the fifth anniversary of the death of opposition leader Yang Il-tong yesterday. Democratic Justice Party's Yi Chong-chan and Rep Cho Ki-sang, who was once the member of the defunct opposition Democratic Unification Party led by the late Yang, were also present at the ceremony held at Songgyungwan University with about 350 politicians attending. Kim Tae-chung said in a memorial speech, "Five years ago, I expected that the nation's democracy would see spring. Because of the hope, I grieved over the death of the opposition leader. But one and a half months after his death, we witnessed the most tragic despair in the nation's history," he went on. Kim Yong-sam said in a similar speech, "Our future is yet uncertain. In the spring five years ago, we were busy establishing a landmark heading for democracy, but we failed. This spring, we still stand at a starting point. I am shy over the fact that the nation's democracy is in an era of darkness," he went on. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 85 p 4 SK]

**GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE WITH PEOPLE**--The government intends to expand dialogue with the people to better inform them about what it is doing and to positively reflect public opinion in administration. In an informal meeting with reporters yesterday, a government spokesman said the government has sometimes failed to get across to the people what it is doing and that it will therefore have extensive dialogue with broad spectrums of people. Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said cabinet members and other senior government officials will be encouraged to have more meetings with reporters and appear on television networks to talk about those issues which affect the people's livelihood. Public notification of legislative and administrative plans will be increased in order that people's opinions may be heard before the enactment of laws and formulation of major policies, he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

**DJP 'FAVORS' CURRENT ASSEMBLY LAW**--Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, voiced strong favor for the current National Assembly Law yesterday in an orientation session for party members elected to the Assembly for the first time. He told the political novices, explaining

the house law, "It is true that the law has become a subject of criticism. But, it was enacted after lengthy study and I firmly believe it well reflects the circumstances of the nation." Particularly, the DJP whip strongly backed the "afternoon session" which opposition parties have denounced for the past years. "Opening the house session at 2 p.m. is aimed not at paralyzing the administration function but to give it enough time to prepare for the house session," he claimed. "It also has a merit that we, ourselves, can fully prepare for the house session, making use of the morning hours," he pointed out. The opposition parties' criticism against the afternoon session is that it is designed to allow time for DJP members holding other jobs outside the parliament. The DJP whip also told the lawmakers-elect about to serve their first term. "It is anticipated that the forthcoming house will face many difficulties, so I hope that you will make your own efforts to have dialogues with opposition lawmakers to help operate the house smoothly. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 85 p 4 SK]

**THREE KIMS' PAST BEHAVIOR CRITICIZED**--Looking back on the past days, the ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman said yesterday that if the "three Kims" had behaved well after the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui in October 1979, no military personnel would have participated in the creation of the Fifth Republic. No Tae-u said none of the three Kims--Kim Chong-pil, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung--had paid attention to appeals for "harmony" among them, only adding fuel to political chaos. No said it was inevitable for military personnel to get involved in the so-called "Dec 12 incident" of 1979 to head off general unrest in the country. He said he will later talk about the "past" in detail, saying that many of those involved in the incident are still alive. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 85 p 4 SK]

**NO TAE-U RETAINS SLOOC CHAIRMANSHIP**--No Tae-u, citing the practice of the International Olympic Committee, said yesterday he would retain the presidency of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee for the time being. No said, "I am busy as chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. I wish to turn over SLOOC presidency to a competent person. However, it is the IOC's practice not to change the presidents of Olympic organizing committees while preparations are under way." In a panel discussion organized by the Kwanhun Club, a senior journalists' fraternity, he said this year is important for the SLOOC, because it has to settle negotiations on TV hookup charges and cope with North Korea's schemes to obstruct the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. He said he has no other choice but to retain his post as SLOOC president because the SLOOC should maintain close coordination in facilitating preparations for the Seoul sports festival. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 85 p 1]

**CPD HUNGER STRIKE**--Eighteen female workers of the Korea Onkyo Corporation who have staged a sit-in for 7 days in the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] launched a hunger-strike yesterday in protest of "unjust" dismissal of their colleagues. They started their sit-in protest Wednesday morning, urging the company to meet their five-article demand. They are occupying the CPD office in Kwanchol-dong, downtown Seoul. The CPD made an announcement yesterday that the government should work out measures to guarantee worker's livelihood. It was learned that the company had dismissed a number of workers as its business slump went on. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Apr 85 p 8 SK]



**DKP LAWMAKERS TO JOIN KNP**--Lawmakers Kim Il-yun and Hwang Tae-pong, who defected from the Democratic Korea Party yesterday, are likely to join the Korea National Party, along with an independent three-term legislator Kim Hyo-yong. Should the three legislators join the KNP, it would have 20 legislators, the minimum number of lawmakers required to form an independent floor negotiating body. With the defection of the two lawmakers, only four legislators, including former DKP leader Yu Chi-song and former DKP vice president Yi Tae-ku, remain with the DKP. The DKP won 35 seats, including nine under the proportional representation system, in the Feb 12 parliamentary election, but 29 legislators had defected to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party last week. Three legislators of the NKP, which won 20 seats in the election, also defected to the NKDP. The NKDP has now 102 seats, compared with 148 for the ruling Democratic Justice Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 85 p 4]

**KIM TAE-CHUNG'S NEW OFFICE**--Kim Tae-chung moved from his Tonggyo-dong house, Mapo-ku, western Seoul, to a rented house in Changchon-dong in the same administrative district yesterday to refurbish his 23-year-old house. At the same time, Kim leased a private office with a space of about 165 square meters, some 40 meters away from the newly rented two-story western style house. The office's name has not yet been established, but it will be used as the place for the gathering of Kim's supporters. His aides said that Kim and his family members would stay at the rented house for a few months. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 85 p 4 SK]

**PARTY LIAISON OFFICIAL**--In order that the National Assembly speaker be better informed of what is going on inside the ruling party, the Democratic Justice Party plans to assign a party liaison official to the office of the Assembly leader. The DJP member, who will serve as a secretary to Yi Cha-hyong who was recently nominated as Assembly speaker, will give a regular briefing to Yi about major activities of the government party, said party spokesman Sim Myong-po yesterday. When nominated for the top Assembly post last Tuesday, Yi complained that he had been kept in the dark about DJP activities, although he is an adviser to the party. As part of the effort to ease such complaints, the DJP will have all party advisers participate in the regular Monday morning meetings of the key party officials. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Mar 85 p 4]

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25 April 1985

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## COMMENTS ON KOREAN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Dec 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Korean Economy, 1984-1985"]

[Text] In 1984, Korean economics, without exception, had difficulties as always; however, it was the year for basic preparation for growth in the following year and beyond.

Judging from economic progression, the country has not fully recovered from 5 years of depression since 1979; however, the price of goods, rate of production, and exports normalized. Therefore, 1984 was the year that stability and growth were structured into the economy.

This bright prospect was endorsed by the following examples: the price of goods continuously maintained a constant ratio with wholesale prices of 1.5 percent and retail prices of 2.5 percent since 1982; in production manufacturing expanded 14.4 percent and caused GNP to rise over 7.5 percent; exports exceeded established goods of \$27 billion and achieved \$29 billion.

Individual business sectors, which have endured a reduction in management under the depression, invested in new facilities and high technology, although certain difficulties still persist in various sectors.

The achievement of export growth and improvement in individual business sectors was accomplished under the barrier of the worst flooding in 59 years, severe import restrictions in advanced countries, and a high interest rate on the international market. These results prove that the economic policy of the government is generally effective and the business sectors adjusted well even with the environmental and international market changes. This symbolizes the strengthening of the Korean economy.

Reviewing the economy of 1984 in spite of the above positive performance, we can not ignore several problem areas.

First, the stability of prices: Price stability resulted from an internal effort to increase production, reduce costs, control finances, minimize restrictive policies and centralize transportation policy. However, stability relies heavily on international security--such as the interest rates of the



international money market, which fluctuate with the decline and stability of major resources costs, such as oil.

Secondly, international revenue and expenditure: Exports increased, but, due to the increase of imports, up to \$30.70 billion, a trade deficit of \$1.70 billion is predicted. International revenue and expenditures exceeded planned limits and will reach \$1.40 billion.

Thirdly, fiscal policy: The authorities, concluding that the prosperity prospects of the first half of the year were "overheated," applied restrictions according to the demand from the second half of the year in order to block the adverse influence of the costs of international revenue and expenditures. However, prosperity dropped due to a lack of funding as shown by the fund scandal. After the middle of the second half of the year, the authorities eased restrictions on financing and released 30 times more funding in the second half than in the first half. The above measures increased the currency rate to 9.5 percent, a standardized currency circulation rate, which systematically increases and decreases the supply of currency without a major change. A constant rate of currency was needed instead of the radical change in currency circulation, which caused a shock to economic activities and a mistrust in the policy, such as the urgent decrease of currency circulation in the beginning and the urgent increase in the latter period.

Fourthly: In the export/import performance, related to international revenue and expenditure, there was a lack of innovation. In spite of long demands for renovation of export policy to forestall a deterioration of foreign markets, the export policy impact was ignored in the other trading countries' reports and regulations, as proved by the color TV dumping incident. The price difference on the same article, low for export items and high for others, has not changed at all. Heavy reliance on the import of foreign-made machinery rather than internal development of technology is noted. The above shortsighted attitude in addition to insufficient energy conservation efforts is a major contribution to the international trade deficit.

Fifthly, the decline in the district economy. The financial incident which occurred in Taegu and Kwangju accelerated the rate of payment delinquency and renewed the stagnation of the district economy. In addition, 1984 was a year of change, which brought a heavy burden to financial independence and an enormous amount of financial assistance towards the maintenance of water transportation and construction abroad and caused inefficiency in other fields.

These problems in following the guideposts are the weaknesses of the 1984 Korean economy and are tasks which need an epoch-making change in 1985.

In 1985's Korean economic predictions, one apparent fact is that it will be a year influenced by foreign markets more than any other year in the fields of international trade, investment, technology, finance and foreign exchange.

Our most important export market, the United States, initiated import regulations which emphasize fair trade and mutual benefit and a new trade tax regulation which will put pressure on other countries to open their markets. It is not limited to international trade, but also applies to investment, technology, finance, bonds, insurance and to ownership domain--such as trademarks, permits, and copyrights.

Our exports to the United States reached \$10 billion and an excess of exports over imports to the United States is expected to reach \$3 billion.

The above facts inform us that the restrictions in 1985 on exports to the United States will possibly be amplified, and the demand for the liberalization in finance, insurance and the compensation of ownership field will be strong.

In spite of the temporary cutback of exports to the United States in 1984, trade never reached the point of depression and, with the increase of individual expenditure and facilities investment, in 1985 despite the slow tempo, a 3 percent increase is expected. However as sharp an increase of exports to the United States as occurred in 1984 is not expected. The reason is that the change in the U.S.'s import regulations may possibly decrease the trade value of the dollar, which will result in a disadvantage in terms of exchange rate in comparison to 1984. Therefore, in order to reach the 1985 goal of \$33 billion--a strategy focusing on the Japanese market, whose growth is expected to be 4 percent, in addition to the U.S. market is envisioned.

The government is expecting imports to be \$34 billion. An improvement in international revenue and expenditure is not impossible with the decrease in the cost of oil and natural resources, energy conservation, maximum utilization of national industrial machinery, restrictions on import of luxury items, and the increase in savings.

The government is optimistically predicting that in 1985 the cost of goods will be maintained at a 2 to 3 percent increase, economic growth at 7 to 8 percent and the international trade deficit will be minimized to \$500 to \$700 million.

It is true that the new year's economic perspective is gloomy due to the decline of the international trade market and finance deflation, which is expected in the first half of next year. However, when the government and business cooperate with each other to solve the existing problems, the 1985 Korean economy can lead to success.

What especially concerns us is that we have to face a general election this year internally, and, externally, the foreign economic atmosphere is not positive due to U.S. market restrictions, the South and North Korean conflicts, depression in the oil countries and a poor diplomatic relationship with France.

However, we must keep in mind that 1985 is the historical year in which the Korean economy initiates the first step toward becoming an advanced nation.

Therefore government, business, and citizens must cooperate with each other to strengthen the sturdy economic foundation established in 1984 and, without avoiding problems, must contribute all efforts toward the improvement of the economy.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT, PARTIES EFFORTS FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY URGED

SK040042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Attention to Economic Issues"]

[Text] It is rather overdue yet appropriate that leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Cabinet ministers concerned with economic affairs held a meeting this week to discuss impending economic issues, for the first time since the February 12 parliamentary elections.

Among the economic issues reportedly debated at the DJP-administration session were policy measures designed to cope with the sluggish export performance and the ailing economy in provincial areas as well as steps aimed at invigorating facility investment in line with an overall measure to shore up economic activity at large.

The meeting was noteworthy as economic problems have appeared to be overshadowed by a flood of political issues in the post-election days.

Reports have it that a discrepancy was evident in the views held by ruling party members and economic ministers on the nation's economic prospect, with the latter expressing a relatively optimistic forecast.

Representatives of the party reportedly raised questions on whether the recent economic slump and dull export performance were attributable to the continued tight monetary policy, while the ministers dismissed the needs for taking any particular pump-priming steps.

It may be plausible and unavoidable to sustain stability-first economic policies for the time being, in light of the nation's tight situation in its international balance of payments. However, enterprises have undeniably had to suffer from a financial pinch on the whole under the continued monetary retrenchment policy, as a large share of even the limited liquidity funds was provided as "relief funds" to insolvent firms or in "policy loans" to particular industrial sectors.

Imperative in this respect is the consolidation of insolvent enterprises according to a reasonable guideline based on legal grounds.

Leaders of the administration and political parties are advised to pay increased attention to taking astute measure to improve the efficiency in distributing resources and funds.

The most desirable policy direction in pursuit of sustained economic growth based on stability would be to encourage enterprisers' aspiration to invest in promising industries with high growth potentials.

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

1984 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE GIVES RISE TO GUARDED OPTIMISM

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 28 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] 1984 was definitely a good year for South Korea. In all probability, 1985 will also be a successful year in terms of the economy. The fact that the business development this year is assessed with only guarded optimism is due largely to U.S. protectionism which worries the Koreans more and more. At one time it involves steel, another time color television sets and lately, textiles. South Korean deliveries of all these to the United States are being restricted in one form or the other. Often this happens precisely when new and large capacities have just been completed in Korea, with an eye on the country's most important foreign market--the United States. This presents the Koreans with distressing hardships because they tend to keep their calculations in the narrowest of margins, and this more or less compels them to dump the respective commodities on third markets--for example in Europe.

Last February demonstrated that the tight Korean calculations sometimes do not work out: Kukje, the seventh largest industrial group of the country, had to declare bankruptcy. The mixed corporation, employing 39,000 at the end, had diversified to a very large extent and simultaneously expanded. The management, made up mainly of members of the original founder's family, committed some mistakes, and Kukje ended up insolvent. Primarily by reason of the fact that the corporation was the sixth largest exporter in the country, the banks quickly sprang into action and divided Kukje up with remarkable speed, allotting its sections to other industries. This avoided the loss of this important earner of foreign exchange and, at the same time, the Korean banks affected did not allow the impression of a payment crisis in the Korean economy to arise abroad. Nevertheless, the Kukje case is one of the reasons for considering South Korea's economic prospects this year with muted rather than radiant optimism.

Yet none of these cautious reservations alters the fact that many Korean economic sectors are still enjoying a definite boom. Industrial output rose by a healthy 14 percent last year, and Korea is joining the ranks of the 10 major markets of the Western world in more and more fields. By now this applies even to pharmaceuticals. At the same time, the country is characterized by the extremely rapid rise of new markets. In hardly any other country were last summer's Olympic Games followed so closely at the television



set. After all, the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics are fast approaching and that has caused the general public--always greatly interested in sports--to focus intensely on new sports equipment, sports clothing, antisunburn lotions and all other products in any way connected with sports. The ongoing consequence is undelayed arrival of new and changing markets.

**Industrial output:** Admittedly, Korean output will not grow so abundantly in 1985 as last year. U.S. protectionism, mentioned before, represents the main brake. In addition, some of the major markets are manifesting the point of saturation with regard to some products. Still, some segments of industry will continue their rapid advance. They include in particular cars, several sections of machine construction and such new and technically challenging industrial products as semiconductors, video recorders and, not least, glass fiber cables. The growth of the South Korean gross national product is largely sustained by the country's industrial output. The final figures for 1984 are not yet available, but in all probability the gross national product rose 7.5-8 percent. Most forecasts for 1985 mention a 7 percent growth rate and range from 6-7.5 percent.

**Labor market:** Related to the continuing strong growth of industrial output, unemployment is still quite limited in South Korea. At the turn of the year 1984/1985, the unemployment rate amounted to 3.9 percent. A further slight decline is expected in 1985. It is therefore assumed that unemployment will run at 3.8 percent at the end of the year.

**Price trends:** For a considerable time, South Korea has been among the East Asian industrial countries with a remarkable price stability. Consumer prices rose by 2.5 percent in 1984, wholesale prices by 1.5 percent. Seoul assumes that the cost of living will increase by 2-3 percent this year, wholesale prices by 1-2 percent. The government does a lot to in fact achieve these targets. Prices charged by public enterprises and for state services are often deliberately maintained at the same level so as not to fuel inflation. The cost of living is rising far more rapidly for foreigners than for natives, but this is easily explicable. The basket of commodities for resident foreigners has a totally different make-up and is largely dependent on imports. As Korea is tied to the American trade partner in many respects, the dollar is of the utmost significance with regard to the basket of commodities for foreigners in Korea. Due to the exchange rate, therefore, life is harder for foreigners in Korea.

Price trends are the subject of close attention in Korea, because the country lives off exports and must compete with the surrounding industrial countries--Japan, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore. Korea is definitely no longer a low cost country and, in several fields, may be in danger of being ousted from its own domestic markets. The government is making strenuous efforts to counteract this tendency in the field of prices.

**Foreign trade:** Disregarding Japan, the East Asian foreign trade giant, the exports of the other industrial countries in the region are remarkably similar. South Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore all export to the value

of \$25-30 billion annually. In 1984, South Korean exports amounted to some \$26.5 billion. The government assumes that the 1985 export volume will be \$30.5 billion. 1984 imports stood at \$27.6 billion, and the forecast for this year mentions \$30.8 billion. If these plans by the Seoul Government's economic leadership come to pass, the traditional balance of trade deficit will radically decline this year by comparison with 1984: From \$1.1 billion to \$.3 billion. Korea would then have a first opportunity next year to achieve a small balance of trade surplus--the declared objective of the government. As for the current account, 1984 concluded with a \$1.4 billion deficit. The 1985 deficit is estimated to be \$500-700 million. At the turn of the year, the Korean foreign exchange reserves ran to roughly \$7.5 billion. Only a minimal increase--to \$7.6 billion--is forecast for 1985.

11698

CSO: 3620/310

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES INVESTMENT--Seoul, 30 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's overall industrial facilities investment this year will amount to about 6.5 trillion won (7.6 billion U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 850 won), up 14.9 percent from the previous year, Korean Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) predicted Saturday. This growth rate compares unfavorably with the 1984 rate, which reached 28.5 percent. According to the KIET, facilities investment in all manufacturing industries will be 4.1 trillion won, up 20.8 percent from 1984. By industry, investment this year will increase 137.2 percent in oil refineries, 72.9 percent in the first metallic industry, 62.5 percent in equipment for transportation, 21.9 percent in non-metallic mineral products and 15.7 percent in electric and electronic goods. Meanwhile, other industries are expected to see the investment decline-- 32.1 percent in textiles, 26.7 percent in foods, 30.2 percent in metal-setting up, 22.5 percent in general machinery, 21 percent in mines and 33.4 percent in construction. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 30 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

POPULATION CONTROL--Seoul, 30 Mar (YONHAP)--In an effort to support the nation's desperate drive to restrain population growth, the South Korean Government intends to encourage its employees to undergo vasectomies by giving preference in job placement to participants. The Home Ministry said Saturday that it will suggest to government officials that they spearhead the family planning drive, which could help advance by one decade, to the 1990s, the nation's achievement of a one-percent population growth rate. When the plan goes into effect, discounts of 50 percent in public service fees will also go to the poor who will have vasectomies, according to the ministry. In addition, the ministry is considering granting virtually free kindergarten educations to the children of parents having no more than two children. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 30 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

NEW PRESS CENTER DEDICATED 6 APR IN SEOUL

SK060327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 6 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea marked a milestone in the development of its mass media Saturday with the dedication of the 20-story Korea Press Center here. The ultra-modern press center was dedicated in an elaborate ceremony on the nation's 29th newspaper day. At the dedication were Yi Won-hong, culture and information minister, along with several other government officials and social dignitaries.

The construction of the Press Center of Korea, began one year after the 1981 inauguration of President Chon Tu-hwan as leader of the Fifth Republic. It was designed as part of Chon's plans to develop the Korean press and to promote the welfare of Korean newspapermen.

The 44.6 billion won (\$2.5 million U.S. dollars) required for construction of the center came from the Korean Broadcasting Advertising Corp and the SEOUL SINMUN, a vernacular daily. It is equipped with live radio and television broadcasting systems, telex facilities, special lighting, acoustic equipment and a simultaneous interpretation system. The building will house more than 30 Korean and foreign press-related organizations.

When international events are held in Korea, the center will serve as a base for the activities of foreign journalists, a press center official said. Foreign heads of state who will visit Korea will meet domestic and foreign reporters in the press conference room on the 19th floor. The center's 120-seat capacity club will provide a cozy social hall for both Korean and foreign journalists, the official said.

In his opening address, Minister Yi said that the building is a monument symbolizing the century-old history of the Korean press. And as the axis of journalistic activities in Korea, the center will contribute greatly to the strengthening of press freedom, he said.

CSO: 4100/338

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGY AID FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--Seoul, 9 Apr (YONHAP)--The South Korean Science and Technology Ministry has finalized a 1.7 million-dollar plan for 1985 to provide technology assistance to developing countries, ministry officials here said Tuesday. Under its terms, the ministry will invite 320 technicians from 88 developing countries to Korea for study and training while dispatching 38 Korean experts in science and technology to 27 nations, the officials said. By region, the country will invite 143 technicians from 22 Asian nations and 81 people from 30 Central and South American countries. A total of 96 technicians will be invited from Africa and the Middle East. By technological area, agriculture will take the greatest share of the total with 120 technicians, followed by mining and industrial fields with 64 and fisheries with 60. As part of the nation's technology aid to developing nations in 1985, the ministry will send 19 Korean experts to ten Asian countries, 14 experts to 12 Central and South American nations, and five others to four African nations and one Arab country. [Text]  
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0027 GMT 9 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/338



S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

PRO-NORTH KOREANS VISIT--Seoul, 30 Mar (YONHAP)--A group of 132 pro-Pyongyang Koreans residing in Japan arrived here Saturday to celebrate "Hansik Day" with their relatives in South Korea. On the traditional "Hansik Day," which falls on April 6, Koreans visit the tombs of their ancestors. After arriving at Kimpo International Airport, the Koreans had emotional reunions with their relatives. They were first group of 1,270 Koreans scheduled to come to Seoul from Japan in 10 separate groups. The visitors are affiliated with the Association of Pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1244 GMT 30 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/332

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FRENCH PREMIER FABIUS' VISIT TO KOREA

3-Day Official Visit

SK040035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt] French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius will make a three day official visit to Korea beginning Sunday at the invitation of Prime Minister No Shin-yong, the French Embassy here announced yesterday.

Premier Fabius' official delegation will include the members of the French Cabinet--Mrs Edith Cresson, minister for industrial redeployment and external trade; Hubert Curien, minister of research and technology; and Alain Calmat, minister delegate for youth and sport.

Fabius will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and will have talks with Prime Minister No, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Shin Byong-hyun and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong. It will be the first visit here by a French prime minister. The three French ministers will also hold talks with their Korean counterparts--Trade Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho, Science-Technology Minister Kim Song-chin and Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho.

To Offer New Technology

SK050630 Seoul YONHAP in English 0522 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 5 Apr (YONHAP)--During his official visit to South Korea April 7-9, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius will offer to Korea new technology in a bid to promote mutual trade relations, French diplomats here said Thursday.

Fabius will be the first French prime minister to visit Korea. He left Paris Thursday at the head of a 70-member delegation and is due to arrive in Seoul on Sunday after a short stay in Singapore.

France, which is already building two nuclear power plants in the nation, is expected to bid on the construction of two more in addition to high speed train, airbus airliners and gas industry projects.

The French officials said that Fabius will also discuss East-West relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula with President Chon Tu-hwan and other Korean officials.

Diplomatic sources in Paris said earlier that the French premier's visit to Korea will help "reactivate" the relations between the two nations, which had been soured by the status upgrading last December of North Korea's trade mission in Paris to general delegation.

CSO: 4100/336

25 April 1985

## S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## REPORTAGE ON FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT

## Visit To Improve Seoul-Paris Ties

SK060115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0027 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 6 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius' scheduled three-day visit to South Korea, to begin Sunday, is expected to contribute significantly to improving relations between Seoul and Paris.

Bilateral relations have been strained since December, after France upgraded the status of a North Korean trade mission to that of a general delegation. France took that action on December 11 without giving prior notice to Seoul, provoking prompt and bitter repercussions here.

Seoul postponed the visit of a French cabinet minister to Seoul and recalled its ambassador to Paris, Yon Suk-hon. France's industrial redeployment and external trade minister, Mrs Cresson, had been scheduled to visit here in January.

In an effort to ease "uncomfortable" relations, Seoul and Paris have been busy preparing for Fabius' trip to Korea since Korean Ambassador Yun returned to Paris in January.

Fabius' trip here had been scheduled for the second quarter of this year.

During his visit here, Fabius is expected to reaffirm France's policy of not recognizing the government of Pyongyang without the consent of Seoul, diplomatic sources here said.

Fabius himself suggested Tuesday that France will not recognize North Korea unless the South endorses the recognition, the sources said.

Fabius will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and will have talks with Acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Sin Pyong-hyon, deputy premier-economic planning minister, and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

"France hopes to have relations with all Korean people, but it will do so only on conditions that are acceptable to the whole Korean people," Fabius told a group of South Korean reporters in Paris before embarking on a tour of Singapore and Seoul Thursday.

The French premier's visit here will also provide momentum for the enhancement of economic ties and trade between the two nations, the sources said.

French officials accompanying Fabius will meet with their Korean counterparts to discuss the promotion of bilateral trade and the transfer of France's high technology to South Korea.

The French delegation will include Mrs Cresson; Hubert Curien, minister of research and technology; Alain Calmat, minister for youth and sports; and several business leaders.

The French officials and businessmen will probably reaffirm their desire to sell Korea airbuses and two high-speed trains and to take part in the establishment of a space communications center in Korea, it was learned.

#### Visit To Reaffirm Relations

SK070120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "French Premier's Visit"]

[Text] The three-day tour here by French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, due to begin today, is meaningful in that he is the first French head of government ever to make an official visit to Korea--with the two countries set to observe the centennial of their diplomatic relations next year.

His visit is particularly notable--in the contemporary and practical sense--as it comes a few months after a diplomatic row between Seoul and Paris over the upgrading of North Korea's trade mission in Paris to the status of a general delegation.

In this respect, the premier's tour--the second for Mr Fabius in person who visited here two years ago in his capacity as a cabinet minister--is hoped to provide a momentum not only to smooth diplomatic strains but also to pave the way for further upgrading bilateral relations in all fields.

The Seoul-Paris relationship, which witnessed the French participation in the Korean war under the United Nations flag to repel the communist aggression, has been steadily expanded in broad spectrum--with remarkable stress placed on the cultural aspect and more recently on economic cooperation and trade as well.

But then, it is undeniable that, since the emergence of a Socialist government led by President Francois Mitterrand in 1981, there have been misgivings among Koreans about France's posture and policy toward the Korean peninsula, especially in relation with Pyongyang. The diplomatic dispute of last December over the North Korean mission should be seen in this context.

On the eve of his departure for Korea, Premier Fabius reportedly said that France hopes to have relations with all Koreans but it will do so only on conditions that are acceptable to the whole of the Koreans, adding that there will be no change in such a French stance.

While the reported remarks may be taken as a summing-up of the French Government's approach toward Korea, the statement, as we take it, holds many implications and thus still contains some dubious points.

France, being a major Western power, is expected to restrain from taking any action toward North Korea, which may unbalance the acutely sensitive and precarious circumstances on the peninsula.

Accordingly, the visiting French premier is hoped to make the points clear and assuring in his talks with Seoul government leaders, who on their part should explore and straighten out all outstanding aspects.

Wiping out such a dubiety or apprehension in the political sense may well be seen as a prerequisite to bringing about a resurgence of closer friendly and cooperative relations.

What concerned us in this respect were news reports from Paris, indicating a possibility that France may play a "Pyongyang card" in its efforts to win various business contracts from South Korea: that is, Seoul may be pressed to pay the price for a French assurance of not establishing formal diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

We hope and believe the reports were untrue, which were indeed disgusting. Though there have been instances that some Third World countries attempted to fish in the troubled water or play off one part of divided Korea to another, such a practice should certainly be impertinent to a major power--and at that a Western power.

Korean Government sources themselves have made it plain that no special political consideration would be made for France or any other country in dealing with economic cooperation projects, which they said should be made on an open and commercial basis.

It is noteworthy that Premier Fabius will be accompanied by a large entourage, including three of his cabinet members and a number of business executives. Reported potential for business deals range from France's participation in the construction of a high-speed railroad system and nuclear power plants to building a joint-venture hotel.

In view of Korea's standing policy to diversify its trading and economic cooperation partners, the French delegation is expected to offer a new scope for cooperation. What is essential in such deals is a business-like approach to weight the competitiveness, technology and contract terms involved.

The French premier's visit is also hoped to be contributive to materializing an early exchange of visits between the heads of state of the two countries, which has been long pending.



# No Sin-yong, Fabius' Talks Previewed

SK071030 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 7 Apr (YONHAP)--French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius arrived in Seoul Sunday evening from Singapore for a three-day visit to discuss political and economic matters with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong.

Fabius was accompanied by Minister for Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade Edith Cresson, Minister for Research and Technology Hubert Curien, Minister for Youth and Sport [title as received] Alain Calmat, law makers, businessmen and cultural leaders.

The two prime ministers are expected to exchange Monday views on ways to improve the bilateral realtions, which have suffered from France's upgrading of the North Korean trade mission in Paris to a general delegation last year.

South Korean and French economic cooperation is also expected to top the agenda of the No-Fabius talks. They will hold a 30-minute exclusive meeting before an expanded conference that will include other Korean and French officials.

The French prime minister will pay a courtesy call on President Chun Tu-hwan and National Assembly speaker Chae Mun-sik.

Fabius will also hold talks with Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyun on bilateral trade and economic cooperation, including the proposed sale of French airbuses to Korea and technological tie-ups in the nuclear energy, transportation and communications fields.

This is the first visit by a French prime minister to Seoul.

CSO: 4100/338

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK TO HOST ANOC MEETING APRIL 1986

SK280015 Seoul YONHAP in English 0005 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (OANA-YONHAP)--The fourth general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) has been scheduled for April 1986 in Seoul, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee announced Wednesday.

ANOC President Mario Vazquez Rana has finally agreed to hold the annual international sports conference here, a committee official said.

Sports officials from 160 member countries will hear about South Korea's preparations for the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul and elect a new ANOC president.

Rana's tenure expires in 1986.

The participants will also discuss the promotion of support measures for future Olympic games.

According to the official, the executive committee meeting of the International Olympic Committee will coincide with the ANOC general meeting.

CSO: 4100/332

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### VISIT OF SKATERS FROM E. EUROPE NOTED

#### ISU Rejects North's Application

SK270851 Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (YONHAP)--Unlike South Korea, North Korea had proposed inviting to it top finishers from the 1985 World Figure Skating Championships in Tokyo for exhibition performances, and was refused by the International Skating Union (ISU), a sports official here said Wednesday.

In a press conference announcing the skaters' visit to South Korea, president of the Korea Amateur Skating Association Yi Su-yong said that North Korea's application late in February was turned down because similar requests by China, Hong Kong and South Korea to invite the skaters had already been accepted, and an ISU rule prohibits the skaters from performing exhibitions for more than a month.

Twenty-two skaters and eight officials who participated in the championships flew into Seoul Wednesday for a six-day stay in South Korea, which will include demonstrations in Taegu and Seoul.

Skaters who finished in at least third place at Tokyo will each be paid 400 Swiss francs per exhibition in the nation, while the remainder will receive 300 francs each, Yi said.

Yi also said that organizers of the exhibitions must donate 3 percent of the total admission fees to the ISU.

#### Skaters in Kyongju

SK290257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Kyongju, Korea, March 29 (OANA-YONHAP)--On the second day of their scheduled six-day visit to South Korea, skaters from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and four other countries enjoyed sightseeing in this city dating from the Shilla period.

The mission, comprising 20 world-class figure skaters and eight officials, arrived here at about 1:40 p.m. Thursday after four hours and 40 minutes of travel by express train from Seoul.

On the train, the first-time visitors to Korea rested and watched the passing countryside with keen interest.

The visitors received a warm welcome from Kyongju Mayor Yi Mun-hwan and many residents when they disembarked at Kyongju station. They set out to sightsee soon after checking in at the Kyongju Tokyu Hotel.

Later, the contingent took a first-hand look at cultural relics while touring the Heavenly Horse Tomb, Pulguk-sa buddhist temple and the National Museum of Kyongju.

Impressed by the beauty and elegance of old-time Korean arts and cultural assets, they used the word "wonderful" time and again. Some of them eagerly took photographs with the traditional structures as background.

The athletes and officials also visited souvenir shops near Polguk-sa after viewing the temple, and many of them purchased towels depicting tigers.

In the evening, Mayor Yi hosted a dinner for the guests at the Hobanjong restaurant in the top-class, Lakeside Hotel.

On the train bound for Kyongju from Seoul, Claudia Leistner of West Germany and Katarina Witt of East Germany attracted reporters' attention after being seated side by side.

The two women also took a walk together around the Tokyu Hotel after they arrived there.

Witt won the Women's Singles Crown in the 1985 Tokyo World Figure Skating Championships, while Leistner took fifth.

The skating delegation also held a party aboard the train for Valdimir Kotin of the Soviet Union, who was observing his 23rd birthday.

When Kotin cut the cake prepared by the organizing committee, the skaters and officials congratulated him, singing "Happy Birthday."

Kotin, who finished fifth in the Men's Singles in Tokyo, also received a necktie as a gift from Korean female skater in Hye-kyong.

The delegation will first demonstrate their skills Friday afternoon at the indoor sports center in Taegu, not far from here.

They are scheduled to return to Seoul for their second exhibition, at Taenung's indoor ice rink on Sunday.

### Further on Sports Competition

SK300130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Skaters From E. Europe"]

[Text] Twenty-two skaters and eight officials who took part in the 1985 World Figure Skating Championships, just held in Tokyo, are now performing in Korea. Some of them are from Communist bloc countries--the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Guiding the foreign athletes through a Buddhist temple in Kyongju Thursday, a monk told them: "No longer do we feel a sense of distance wherever we may be in this global village. All men are friends with one another." A human gathering of this kind is perhaps not an event that would attract any particular interest elsewhere.

But for Koreans, who live in a divided country with bellicose and secluded Communists dominating the northern half, such scenes are understandably appealing. This is the first time that athletes from those Communist countries have performed here.

The Korean tour is one of three exhibition programs, arranged by the International Skating Union for Asian countries, following the March 4-9 Tokyo Championships. The group has also visited China and Hong Kong. Their Korean tour provides us with a new and pleasant experience.

Athletically speaking, the performances by these top skaters will help develop Korea's skating talent, which remains underdeveloped. Ordinary Koreans are certainly grateful for the chance to appreciate the skills of these top-notch skaters.

We are anxious to use every possible opportunity to better prepare for the Asian Games next year and the Olympiad in 1988. Thus we need as much experience as possible for obtaining more knowledge.

Since Seoul's adoption of an open-door policy in the early 1970's, we have participated in as many international sports events as possible, even some in Communist bloc countries. We believe sports exchanges help promote understanding and friendship.

We recognize, in the jovial camaraderie shown by skaters from countries of different ideologies and systems the common human propensity for friendship in peace.

Thus it is a pity to note that we have been unable to share such lofty ideals with Communist North Korea. This is why Seoul has so patiently been urging Pyongyang to come to the dialogue table for discussions. The northern Communists are called upon to join in making both parts of this divided peninsula an example for realizing the true ideals for friendly athletic competition.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC TORPEDO INCIDENT

Prompt Settlement

SK280058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese press Wednesday expressed admiration at the speedy solution of the Chinese torpedo boat incident in which a Chinese vessel, adrift owing to a gunfight among crew members, was towed to a Korea harbor, while three Chinese warships intruded into Korean territorial waters in search of the missing torpedo boat.

Papers noted that the incident had been settled in only four days through cautious efforts by both Seoul and Beijing, and said that the direct contact in Hong Kong between the two countries, which have no diplomatic relations with each other, was a big success for Korean diplomacy pursuing stability in Northeast Asia.

Japanese newspapers, carrying the Korean government's statement and related commentaries prominently in morning editions, reported from Beijing that the Chinese voiced gratitude for Seoul's "considerate" action. The MAINICHI SHIMBUN daily quoted a ranking Chinese official as saying that the speedy, satisfactory settlement had resulted from the common desire for improved Korean-Chinese relations.

Apology Significant

SK280059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Paris (YONHAP)--French newspapers attached significance Tuesday to China's possible apology for the intrusion into Korean territorial waters of three Chinese warships searching for a missing torpedo boat.

LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS newspaper, reporting the Korean government's statement saying that Korea would return the torpedo boat and its entire crew to China in return for China's apology for its warships' intrusion, commented that Korea might obtain China's "recognition" through the settlement of the incident.



### Residents Stage Demonstration

SK280122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Kunsan--Three Chinese residents here held a brief demonstration in front of the Kunsan Tourist Hotel yesterday morning carrying signboards reading, "Down with Communist China" and "Long Life the Republic of China."

They were stopped by police about 20 minutes later.

The demonstrators, all in their 20's, told the police that they staged the demonstration in an attempt to advise the mainland Chinese crewmen accommodated in the hotel to choose freedom in Taiwan.

### Settlement Viewed as Pragmatic

SK280146 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: Chinese Boat Incident]

[Text] While there should be many ways of improving relations between two former adversaries, the case involving Seoul and Beijing seems, at least in the initial stage, to be following a pattern of taking advantage of contingent emergencies--incidents thus far generated by the Chinese.

Less than two years after the "bolt out of the blue" created by the landing here of a hijacked Chinese airliner, an incident which subsequently opened a crack in the "bamboo curtain," another emergency gripped the nation this past week with the towing to the Korean shore of a mutinied Chinese naval craft adrift in the high seas.

It is indeed premature, barring any wishful thinking to speculate on the aftermath of the negotiations conducted between Korean and Chinese authorities in Hong Kong on the return of the torpedo boat and its crew.

Yet, notable is the fact that the talks were made through official channels directly between the two parties concerned, along with the indications that realism and pragmatism prevailed over the negotiations facilitating an early return of the Chinese craft and crew, less than a week after the incident occurred.

Unlike in the case of the civil airliner, the latest instance involved sensitive intricacies in several respects as the boat was a naval vessel representing a sovereign power and the mutiny, which killed six of the boat's 19 crew members and injured two others, took place on the high seas beyond the reach of Korea's jurisdiction.

To begin with, Korea became involved in the instance as a fishing boat towed the Chinese craft in distress out of sheer humanitarianism and, moreover, the Korean authorities who questioned the crew found "no political motivation" in the shootout and determined that all of the survivors wanted to return to mainland China.

Taking these factors into consideration, the Korean and Chinese sides followed a business-like format of negotiations in full respect of international laws and practices.

But, it must be noted that the agreement came only after the Chinese authorities made a formal apology in memorandum for the intrusion into Korean territorial waters by three Chinese warships, which were obviously in pursuit of the "lost" torpedo boat, together with an assurance against the recurrence of similar acts.

As in the past, the recent accord on the return of the troubled boat represents but an instance of case-by-case settlement of outstanding problems between Korea and China.

Accordingly, one is cautioned against harboring a wishful expectation or illusion about the future of Seoul-Beijing relations, which still lack formal diplomatic engagements.

Instead, strenuous and forward-looking efforts are in order for both parties to better the bilateral relationship not only for their respective interests but also for the regional peace and stability, overcoming the barriers arising from Korea's territorial division.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP REPORTS FURTHER ON SMUGGLING IN TAIWAN

SK280615 Seoul YONHAP in English 0601 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Foreign Ministry Thursday identified the so-called Pae Pom-ki, a Korean reportedly charged recently by Taiwanese customs officials with gold smuggling, as an employee of the Korean Embassy in Taipei, and not a diplomat as originally reported.

A ministry official said that Pae, 30, has been in charge of maintenance at the embassy since August 18, 1981.

The official said that Pae was caught by customs officials accepting a handbag from a Chinese acquaintance while loading his suitcases on to a cart at Taipei's Chang Kai-shek International Airport upon his arrival from Hong Kong. Pae and his wife, Yi Hae-ok, 26, had gone there without reporting to the Korean Embassy, according to the official.

Pae picked up the bag because a Taiwanese neighbor had asked him to carry such a bag after being approached by another Taiwanese about it at the airport, according to the official.

The official said that Pae discovered later that the man who handed over the bag was a friend of his Taiwanese neighbor.

Pae carried with him an official passport, not a diplomat's passport, when he was sent to Taiwan for his job there, the official said.

The Korean Foreign Ministry had fired Pae, effective March 27, and instructed its embassy in Taipei to send him home.

A Foreign Ministry source here said that he could not understand the Taiwanese government's belated announcement of the case, coming 11 days after it was uncovered.

The source said that the Foreign Ministry had received only an initial report from the embassy in Taipei so that it instructed the embassy to deliver its thorough report on the case to it.

The source added that there seemed to be "something doubtful" in that the report came the day after the Korean government had decided to return a mutinous Chinese torpedo boat and its crew to China.

The China News Agency (CNA) of Taiwan reported Wednesday that customs officials at the Chang Kai-shek International Airport seized about 1,400 ounces of gold allegedly smuggled into the country by a Korean Embassy official identified as "Pae Pom-ki."

The CNA report said that the customs officials earlier in the day opened one of Pae's two bonded suitcases under the presence of Taiwanese Foreign Ministry officials and Pae, to find the gold bullion.

The report also said that Pae was holding a diplomatic passport and asked for diplomatic immunity from inspection.

CSO: 4100/332

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMENT ON AFGHAN REFUGEES POLITICAL ASYLUM

Justice, Foreign Ministries Consultation

SK041126 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 4 Apr (YONHAP)--Two Afghan refugees who failed to obtain political asylum in the United States recently were held at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport Wednesday after arriving here on board a Korean Air (KAL) flight from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, without passports or proper visas.

The "plane people," identified as Rosan Ahsanullah [name as received], 25, and Obaidi Annullah [name as received], 18, have been in a state of limbo since they fled Afghanistan last May, according to airport immigration officials.

At that time, the officials said that the Afghans boarded a KAL plane in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and flew to New York via Seoul to seek political asylum there.

In Colombo, the plane people had obtained passports and visas for entry into the United States through the help of relatives in Pakistan, the officials said.

The United States, however, refused to grant them the asylum and had detained them until last month, when the two were deported.

Under the U.S. Immigration Law that stipulates passengers whose entry is deemed impossible should be sent back by their conveyor to their point of departure, KAL returned them to Colombo last Sunday.

Their entry was refused, however, by Sri Lankan authorities, and so KAL flew them to Seoul via Dhahran. The two are now requesting that Kimpo immigration officials send them back to the United States.

The Justice Ministry is consulting with the Foreign Ministry about treatment of the two refugees.

25 April 1985

## To Be Sent to a Third Nation

SK042337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The government plans to send the two Afghan men held at Kimpo International Airport to a third country as soon as possible, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday.

The official said the government was told by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that efforts are being made to select a country for the resettlement of the Afghan refugees.

The government, he said, will closely cooperate with the UN agency to relocate the two Afghans in an appropriate third country.

CSO: 4100/336



S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

STRANDED AFGHAN REFUGEES SENT TO PUSAN FACILITY

SK120014 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Two Afghan brothers, stranded in Korea in their desperate search for "political asylum" in the West, were sent to a refugee camp in Pusan Wednesday with temporary entry permits issued by the government.

The Afghans had been detained at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport since their arrival from New York April 3 aboard a Korean Air (KAL) plane. They are Amanullah Roashan, 25, and Amanullah Obaidyi, 18.

Senior officials at the Ministry of Justice said yesterday the transfer of the two Afghans to Pusan was made after the government decided to accept a request from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees based in Geneva.

The UN agency, in a telegram, asked the Korean Government to provide the Afghans with temporary shelter until it can arrange for the brothers to settle in a third country, according to the officials.

They said it may take at least three weeks for the UN agency to complete procedures for their resettlement in a third country.

During a meeting with administrators from the UN Development Program (UNDP) Korea Office last week, the two said they wanted to be sent to a Western country such as the United States, Canada or West Germany.

The pair, allegedly carrying forged passports, were flown from one country to another after being denied asylum in the United States before coming to Korea.

They said they had fled Afghanistan because of the oppression of the communist government there.

CSO: 4100/338

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS, CHANGES REPORTED--Seoul, 11 Apr (YONHAP)--The government Thursday appointed Yi Nam-ki, a research commissioner at the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute, ambassador to Italy in a reshuffle of diplomats that also affected nine other South Korean diplomatic mission chiefs. In the moves, Yi Pok-hyong, director-general of the ministry's European Affairs Bureau, was replaced by Minister at the Korean Embassy in Austria Chang Man-sun and became ambassador to Argentina, while Kim Sang-tae, a research commissioner at the institute, was named ambassador to Taiwan. Chong Hae-yong, an ambassador-at-large, will assume the post of ambassador to Bahrain, and Choe Tong-chin, minister at the Korean Embassy in Britain, was promoted as ambassador to Kenya, replacing Kang Sok-chae, who was called in to serve as the institute's director-general for international economic studies. Former Ambassador to Mauritania Kim Song-sik replaced the ministry's deputy chief of protocol, Pak Tong-sun, who was moved to Jordan as ambassador, while former charge d'affaires at the Korean Embassy in Iran Kang Song-ku became the institute's director-general for African and Middle Eastern studies. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

JAPAN RESIDENTS SENTENCED FOR SPYING--Seoul, 3 Apr (KYODO)--The Seoul District Court Wednesday sentenced two Korean residents in Japan, who were studying at universities here, to seven years imprisonment for spying on South Korea's military and production facilities for North Korea. Yun Chong-hon of Higashi Osaka, 31, and Cho Il-chi of Hiroshima, 28, were arrested by South Korean security authorities last October with four other Koreans on charges of espionage activities. According to Judge Yi Choe-hun, Yun spied on South Korean military facilities' locations since he was enrolled in Korea University in Seoul in 1980. Cho, a student of Songgyungwan University in Seoul, spied on major production facilities such as shipbuilding since 1982, the judge said. The two were accused of handing such information on several occasions to North Korean agents they had met in Japan. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

ROK-JAPAN FOREIGN POLICY MEETING--Seoul, 11 Apr (YONHAP)--The second foreign policy consultation meeting between South Korea and Japan will be held in Seoul on April 15, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. Han U-sok, Korea's assistant foreign minister for political affairs, and Shinichiro Asao, Japan's deputy minister for foreign affairs, will discuss international

political situations and bilateral diplomatic issues, ministry officials said. Korea and Japan had their first foreign policy consultation meeting in Seoul in March of last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

PRC WEIGHTLIFTING CHAMPIONSHIPS--Seoul, 8 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--An 18-member South Korean national squad will leave here Tuesday to take part in the 17th Asian weightlifting championships, slated for Hangzhou, China, April 15-20, the Korea Weightlifting Federation (KWF) announced Monday. Composed of 10 weight lifters and eight sports officials, the Korean team will enter China Wednesday after an overnight stay in Hong Kong. The members received their entry visas, as did three Korean reporters, from China's visa office in Hong Kong last Thursday, a KWF spokesman said. It will be the nation's third sports squad to compete on Chinese soil since the communists took power on the Chinese mainland in '49. Seoul and Peking have no official ties. In March 1984, a national tennis team competed with the Chinese in a Davis Cup preliminary held in the southern Chinese city of Kunming, and a national basketball team won the 10th Asian Women's Basketball Championship held in Shanghai last October. Prior to competing in the Hangzhou event, the Koreans will take part in the executive board meeting of the Asian Weightlifting Federation (AWF) on April 13 and in the AWF Congress on April 14, both to be held there, the KWF spokesman said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 8 Apr 85 SK]

NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT--Seo 1, 12 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers arrived in Seoul Friday afternoon on a five-day official visit at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart, No Sin-yong. During his stay, the first by a Dutch premier, Lubbers will hold talks with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and No primarily to improve the basis for industrial cooperation between the two nations. The leaders will also exchange a wide range of views on issues of mutual concern, including the situations in Western Europe and the regions of Northeast Asia surrounding the Korean peninsula. While here, Lubbers is scheduled to receive an honorary doctorate in political science at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. The prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek, first deputy secretary general of the Ministry of General Affairs T. Van den Graff and nine other officials. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT 12 Apr 85 SK]

KOREA-JAMAICA SPORTS MINISTERS--Seoul, 1 Apr (YONHAP)--Yi Yong-ho, South Korea's sports minister, and Edmund Bartlet, Jamaica's youth and community development minister, Monday exchanged views on how to improve sports exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. Bartlet said he was impressed with Korea's swift and elaborate preparations for the 1988 summer olympics, to be held in Seoul, and said that his country will send its largest and strongest squad. The Jamaican minister suggested that Korea and the Caribbean nation enhance bilateral sports exchanges in track and field, soccer, baseball and basketball. Bartlet, who arrived here Sunday at the invitation of the Korean sports minister, is scheduled to stay until Thursday. He will meet with Korean sports leaders, including No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0927 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

25 April 1985

ROK-JAPAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP--The Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League has tentatively designated Rep Kwon Ik-hyon of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as chairman of the binational body for the Seoul side, it was learned. Kwon, former chairman of the DJP, will succeed Rep Yi Chae-hyong, who was chosen as the DJP's candidate for the speaker of the next 12th-term National Assembly. The league also has tentatively designated Rep Kim Suk-kyon of the DJP as its secretary general, replacing Rep Yi Sang-ik, who was appointed chairman of the Central Committee of the DJP. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT DISCUSSED--French Ambassador Andre Baeyens visited Yi Min-u, leader of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, at NKDP headquarters yesterday. During their meeting, Baeyens briefed Yi on the visit to Seoul by French Prime Minister Lauren Fabius. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 85 p 4]

QATAR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Yong-kyong met with the foreign minister of Qatar, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, yesterday to discuss ways to promote diplomatic and economic relations between Korea and the Arab country. The Qatar foreign minister arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a 5-day private visit. Yi explained the security situation on the Korean peninsula and Seoul's formula of unification and asked Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani to support Seoul in the international community. The Qatar foreign minister will tour industrial facilities before leaving for Tokyo Saturday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FURTHER ECONOMIC TIES WITH ARAB NATIONS STRESSED

SK020048 Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 2 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and the Arab nations called for further promotion of economic cooperation in the areas of construction, trade and joint ventures in a joint communique issued at the close of the first joint meeting of the Korea-Arab and Arab-Korea Committees, held here Monday.

"We agreed to request the Arab authorities concerned to help Korean contractors actively participate in the fields of petrochemical plants, harbor facilities, power plants, salt-to-fresh water distillation plants, railway construction, large-scale tire plants and gas inter-dependence schemes," said the communique.

The 41 Korean representatives to the meeting were led by Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, while the 16-member Arab delegation was headed by Shaykh Ismail Abudawood, president of the Jidda Chamber of Commerce of Saudi Arabia.

The areas where joint ventures should be arranged, according to the communique, include the food processing, steel, cement, auto assembly, medicine and PVC pipe industries.

The communique enumerated steel products, cement, textiles, railway vehicles, electronics and other items as prospective Korean exports to Arab countries, while oil and natural gas were suggested as possible Arab goods for Korea.

The Arab delegation also agreed to do its best to achieve fair and amicable settlements of trade claims and conflicts between Korean and Arab business partners, it said.

"The two parties agreed to request the Arab governments concerned to alleviate restraints on granting Korean businessmen entry visas into Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, and other Arab countries," the communique said.

The Arab representatives included Shaykh Abdul Aziz al-Sagar, president of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce, Essendigh Mansoor Abusnenna, chairman of the Tripoli Chamber of Commerce; and Burhan Dajani, secretary general of the General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab countries.

CSO: 4100/336



S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK PROPOSES ESCAP MEETING IN SEOUL IN MAY

SK011132 Seoul YONHAP in English 1051 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 Apr (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has suggested the idea of hosting a meeting of the ESCAP (Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for Asia and Pacific) members here in May, a government source said Monday.

Seoul would like to explore the possibility of establishing a regional economic cooperation body for Asian and Pacific-basin countries at the proposed international conference.

In view of the growing trend toward protectionism in advanced countries, the establishment of a regional economic cooperation bloc would greatly enhance trade among Asian and Pacific-basin countries, the source said.

The proposed regional economic organization would be more comprehensive than the Bangkok convention, a regional economic cooperation system established in 1975. The Bangkok convention comprises only four countries--Korea, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh--and deals with only about 100 of the more than 7,000 commodities on the international classification list.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), another regional cooperation body, is more political and diplomatic than economic. It contributes little to the economic prosperity of the region, the sources said.

Based upon the outcome of the May ESCAP meeting in Seoul, concrete measures for establishment of a new regional economic cooperation body for all Asian and Pacific-rim countries within the free economic system will be formulated.

If the plan materializes, member nations will have to abolish import regulations on commodities from other countries within the bloc and establish a uniform tariff system, 30 percent lower than the basic customs duty, on goods from other regional nations to stimulate trade among themselves, the source said.

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KOREA-JAPAN TRADE ISSUE

Action Against Japan

SK140039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps on Trade With Japan"]

[Text] We are looking forward to seeing what stringent yet effective measures will be taken by the government to counter the Japanese insincerity in rectifying the chronic Korea-Japan trade imbalance lopsidedly in favor of Japan.

The government has been reported to be strongly demanding that Japan take positive remedial action regarding Korea's growing trade deficit with Japan, while expressing its deep regret at the unsatisfactory contents of the latest Japanese trade program purported to open the Japanese markets wider for foreign goods.

It is quite understandable that the government has to resort to rigid and multiphased measures in trade with Japan as the Japanese "action program," announced last Tuesday, virtually failed to make any concrete reference to further opening their market to products from Korea and other developing countries except Southeast Asian nations.

Like previous steps, the latest Japanese package of measures was primarily directed to the United States and European countries, all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

In particular, the government is expected to seek an early holding of the Korea-Japan trade conference, originally slated for the second half of this year, in a bid to persuade Japan to ease its varied import restrictions on Korean products.

It must be noted that Japan has been imposing an average of as high as seven percent tariffs on major Korean exports to Japan as against its average tariffs of three percent on all foreign goods.

Also regrettable is the fact that little accord was reached to solve such substantive economic issues as trade imbalance and technology transfers from Japan during the recent joint conference of the private-level Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea Economic Cooperation Committees, though a Japanese investment mission may be sent here in the near future.

After all, Japan is an economic superpower accounting for 10 percent of the world's total economic scale and enjoying the largest trade surplus among the world nations.

In order to prevent the current Korea-Japan trade imbalance from becoming a more serious trade friction, the Japanese are once again urged above all to remove their discriminatory measures against Korean goods, if they really have the slightest sincerity in seeking balanced trade growth and economic cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

#### Japan's Insincerity

SK140032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's Market Opening"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's plan to lower Japan's trade barriers, with an appeal to Japanese consumers to buy more American goods, failed to satisfy U.S. critics. Thus the trade war between the two countries is likely to continue.

The antagonism has been smoldering for some time on a global scale, setting one nation against another as well as one regional economic community against another bloc. Such growing competition is inevitable as long as discrepancies exist in nations' resources endowment, industrial production and commercial interests.

But the latest drift toward confrontation over economic and trade matters could come to a head in no time to undermine international harmony and disrupt the viability of the world economy.

In the troubled arena of international trade, Japan has become the chief target of widespread criticism because of its "predatory" policy of massive exports and relatively few imports to accumulate enormous trade surpluses by means of its highly protectionist measures.

Faced with mounting pressure from Washington, particularly from Capitol Hill with its calls for retaliatory legislation, Tokyo early last week announced a series of import liberalization programs.

They urged greater access for foreign businesses to Japanese markets, opening up of the key telecommunications market, purchases of sophisticated U.S. electronic goods, eased restrictions on medical equipment imports and reduced plywood tariffs.

Couched in generalities, limited in scope, and to be put into effect gradually over a period of three years, Japan's market-opening proposal is a mere statement of intention that lacks specific commitments.

The plan is far from adequate to close the credibility gap created by Japan's repeated breaking of past promises to cut import restrictions, made seven times since 1981. Moreover, the promises are addressed only to the United States, the European Community and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Like the United States and many other trading partners of Japan, the Republic of Korea has long been on the losing end of lopsided trade relations with Tokyo. We incurred a \$3 billion deficit in 1984 alone, bringing the total deficits since Korea-Japan normalization to a whopping \$30 billion.

There is no denying that some nations' industrial structural weakness and the preference of their consumers have contributed partly to the influx of attractive Japanese products. But the primary cause is the reluctance of Japan to open its markets on a reciprocal basis.

Outgoing U.S. trade representative William Brock hit the nail on the head when he cautioned that the Japanese bureaucracy and business community must follow their prime minister's words with concrete action.

Japan's lack of sincerity was well illustrated by the unsatisfactory outcome of a visit here by a large Japanese mission for import promotion. Last October the business leaders' group promised to purchase \$1 billion worth of Korean goods. Yet over the last six months less than one-tenth of the committed sum had been contracted.

The import barriers Japan imposes on all its trading partners, including Korea, are bewildering. They range from prohibitive customs duties, rigid quality inspection hurdles, subtle administrative guidance to outright quotas. Korean exports are subjected to a discriminatingly high tariff averaging 9 percent, far above Japan's overall overage of 3 percent.

The time has come for Japan to take the lead in import liberalization and a free transfer of technology for the sake of remedying the imbalance and enhancing productive cooperation with other nations. It is the only way to ensure an economically interdependent world that is secure and prosperous.

#### Official Complaint About Trade Package

SK130153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 13 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea will express its regrets through diplomatic channels to Japan for a package of trade measures recently announced by Japan, government sources said Saturday.

In its three-year "action program" of trade measures announced Tuesday, Japan made no concrete commitment to developing nations, including South Korea, they said.

"We concluded that Japan ignored our repeated requests for correction of trade imbalance in the recent trade measures," they said.

South Korea had requested Japan to lower tariffs on 60 Korean export items, to expand its GSP (general system of preferences) benefits on 58 other items, and to abolish indirect restrictive measures against Korean products, in order to correct the huge trade imbalance between the two countries.

The Korean Government has decided to push for an early opening of the Korean-Japanese trade talks to discuss the trade imbalance, the sources aid.

Japan now imposes an average tariff rate of 7 percent on major Korean export items, far higher than the average rate of 3 percent that it applies to foreign products. Japan also restricts imports of South Korean fishery products, cotton yarns, silk products, textiles and footwear.

South Korea's trade deficit with Japan between 1966 and 1984 totaled almost 30 billion U.S. dollars, accounting for 79.4 percent of the nation's total trade deficit during that period.

CS0: 4100/338

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-JAPAN TRADE VIEWED

Trade Deficit Reduction

SE280251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Ministry of Trade and Industry is considering establishing a special commission to effectively reduce Korea's trade deficit vis-a-vis Japan, a ministry spokesman said here Thursday.

If the commission is formed, it will primarily direct the development of various reduction plans, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the members of the commission would comprise the director general of the International Trade Promotion Bureau, the director of the bureau's Asian division, the ministry's industrial policy officer and six other officials.

The commission will hold a monthly conference with support from the Korean Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET), the Korea Development Institute (KDI), the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) and the Korea Traders Association (KTA).

If any urgent matters arise, the commission is empowered to hold extraordinary meetings and to organize task forces, the spokesman said.

Also in an attempt to cope with the trade imbalance, the ministry is considering strengthening the function of the KIET's Japanese affairs team as well as forming a special team in the KOTRA, the spokesman noted.

In addition, the ministry is trying to devise ways of increasing the introduction of technology from the neighboring country using the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry as its vehicle, the spokesman added.



### Markets Urged to Open

SK290117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Trade Deficit With Japan"]

[Text] While the United States has reportedly been pressuring Korea to further open the local market to its products, even including consumer goods, we are compelled to make a renewed call on Japan to ease its harsh restrictions imposed on Korean exports in a bid to rectify the chronic trade imbalance lopsidedly unfavorable to Korea.

Inviting attention in this respect was the latest policy consultative meeting with the theme of "Balanced Extension of Trade Between Korea and Japan," which was organized by the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET).

It was notable that the participants from the government, business and academic circles and economic organizations shared the view that Korea should take strong measures including stern import restrictions against Japanese products through import diversification and an import surveillance system, if Japan fails to display due sincerity in taking remedial steps.

As they pointed out, the snowballing trade imbalance has been largely attributable to Japan's discriminatory and relentless import restrictions, applied in both direct and indirect forms against about one half of Korea's total exports to Japan.

The sharp trade deficit with Japan has been a most grave issue pending between the two neighboring countries as the efforts to rectify it have proved futile due largely to Japan's insincerity and our inefficient approach toward the problem.

The recent government moves to weigh efficient and multiphased steps to increase exports to Japan have apparently been necessitated by the crucial fact that the trade deficit with Japan has continued to grow in recent years to over \$3 billion last year from the \$2 billion level per annum three years ago, registering an aggregate deficit with Japan between 1966 and 1984 of nearly \$30 billion.

Since the nation's total trade deficit amounted to \$1.1 billion last year, the \$3 billion deficit with Japan alone in the same year is indeed too grave to be neglected any longer.

To our regret, both government and private-level efforts made thus far to reduce the trade deficit with Japan have turned out to be all but lukewarm and ineffective.

It is thus imperative for the government and business circles to step up their concerted efforts with renewed resolve to improve the Korea-Japan trade imbalance.

Above all, Japan should be urged through government channels to open its market to Korean products by abolishing its discriminatory market policy measures. Among Japan's "unfair" steps are the levying of an average of six percent tariffs on Korean products as against an average of three percent on imports from all countries, and 32 types of various non-tariff barriers against Korean goods.

In this regard, government authorities have been reported to be asking Japan to lower the tariffs for 60 Korean items and expand the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) benefits for 58 Korean manufactured products.

As for new countermeasures against Japanese products, the government is reportedly studying an import surveillance system under which the imports of nonurgent items from Japan will be curbed, and a flexible operation of the import recommendation system.

One of the notable facts involving the Korea-Japan trade performance was that machinery imports accounted for 51.9 percent of the total imports from Japan last year, while Korean machinery products exported to Japan accounted for only 18.1 percent of the total exports to Japan in value.

Past efforts to reduce the trade deficit with Japan have failed to pay off well, partly due to the lack of efficient countermeasures meted out against Japanese exports.

These measures are badly needed not necessarily as retaliatory actions but to defend the nation's international balance of payments ridden with sizable current-account deficits.

Also urgently required is the diversification of import sources presently concentrated on the Japanese market to other areas, along with increased support measures for the production of import-substituting local products in a bid to reduce the demand for imports, especially machinery from Japan.

The Japanese are called upon to take an open-minded and sincere attitude seeking not only "free" but "fair" trade with Korea, lest they should be denounced as a nation merely insisting on the rights to sell but rejecting the corresponding liabilities to buy.

CSO: 4100/332

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COMMENT ON ROK-JAPAN ECONOMIC TALKS

Private Talks Scheduled

SK301025 Seoul YONHAP in English 1020 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP)--Private-level economic talks between 140 South Korean and Japanese business leaders have been scheduled for March 10-12 in the ancient Korean city of Kyongju, an organizing officer said here Saturday.

Pak Tae-chun, president of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co., will lead a 77-member Korean delegation. It will comprise Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chong Chu-yong, president of the Federation of Korean Industries; and Yu Ki-chung, president of the Korea Federation of Small Business.

A 63-member Japanese delegation will be headed by Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organization. Among the Japanese delegates will be several prominent business leaders, including Noburu Kotto, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Shoichi Akazawa, president of the Japan Trade Promotion Corp.

Sin Pyong-hyon, Korea's deputy premier and economic planning minister, will award an industrial order to the late President Kiyoto Urakawa of the Korea-Japan Machinery Cooperation Committee, in recognition of his meritorious contributions to the development of the Korean Machinery Industry, the official said.

The delegates also plan to evaluate the accomplishments of a Japanese buying mission that visited Korea last October and to discuss preparations for a Korea trade mission to Japan in May.

High on the agenda will also be the transfer of technology from Japan to Korea and the training of Korean technicians in Japan, the official said.

Economic Commissions to Meet

SK010325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, April 1 (YONHAP)--The 17th meeting of the Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea joint economic commissions will convene on April 10 in the ancient

Korean city of Kyongju for three days of discussion on bilateral economic cooperation, it was learned here Monday.

In its first joint meeting since Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan last September, businessmen from the two nations are expected to focus on ways to increase bilateral trade within the cooperative atmosphere arising from that visit.

Also, the participants are scheduled to evaluate the accomplishments of relevant civil committees, such as the bilateral trade expansion and balance committee, the cooperation committee for machinery industry and the long-term deliberation committee for economic cooperation.

The delegates reportedly plan to discuss preparations for a South Korean trade mission to Japan in May and a Japanese investment mission to Korea, also this year.

Another item high on the agenda is likely to be the transfer of technology from Japan to Korea and the training of Korean technicians in Japan.

Pak Tae-chu, chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co., will lead a 77-member Korean delegation, comprising Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chong Chu-yong, president of the Federation of Korean Industries; and Yu Ki-chung, president of the Korea Federation of Small Business.

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CSO: 4100/332

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE OFFICIAL CITED ON PLANS FOR BARTER TRADE

SK051412 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 5 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to barter miscellaneous products for West German machinery products and Moroccan phosphate ore, a Korea Trade Promotion Corp official said Friday.

The Korean commodities will be bartered through Korea Trading International Inc, a state-operated corporation.

In the future, Korea's external trade with developing nations will thrive through bartering, the official said.

Five developing countries--Ethiopia, the Philippines, Argentina, Mexico and Ecuador--have proposed barter arrangements with Korea. They want to trade their natural resources for Korean-made products.

Ecuador has already signed a contract to barter 51,000 U.S. dollars worth of marine products for Korean looms and Mexico plans to import Korean tires, woven textile goods and electronic parts in exchange for mining products.

Ethiopia has shown interest in trading to about 30,000 tons of salt for Korean polypropylen bags, low density polyethylene and refrigerators.

Argentina and the Philippines have suggested the swapping of farm commodities for Korean steel products, tin plates and other industrial goods this year.

Last year, 22 countries proposed the bartering of products with Korea. The Philippines and Argentina last year signed contracts with Korea, involving the exchange of natural resources for Korean industrial goods.

About four million U.S. dollars worth of Korean tires and tubes, low density polyethylene, and tin plates were bartered for farm and marine products of the two countries last year, the official said.

CSO: 4100/338

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PUBLIC OFFICIALS URGED TO PRACTICE THRIFT

SK030235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 3 Apr (YONHAP)--In a bid to keep abreast of an ongoing pan-national drive to reduce South Korea's foreign debt, government officials should practice the greatest possible thrift in their public lives, acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Wednesday.

In an administrative instruction to government ministries and agencies, No said that in order to cope with fierce international competition and complicated situations both at home and abroad, all citizens should unite to eliminate luxury and waste from their public and private lives.

In this regard, the establishment of a healthy social climate, based upon a spirit of thrift and saving, is most essential to the realization of an advanced country, the instruction said.

"Public office holders, in particular, should assume a leading role in overcoming current economic difficulties the nation faces by setting a model for the general public with their thrift-oriented living manners," the instruction said.

In related developments, the government administration ministry has worked out a detailed program to implement the drive, which calls for tighter regulations on trips abroad by public servants.

According to the program, office holders will be allowed to travel abroad only after strict examination of their intended business and will be required to fly second-class.

The program also has strengthened regulations in purchasing materials for official use, while calling upon office holders who drive to let their cars stand idle for one day each month.

CSO: 4100/336



S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

GOVERNMENT WORKING ON HELPING OIL REFINING FIRMS

SK030241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 3 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Government officials are racking their brains to help support the nation's oil refining companies, which have been hit hard by the recent devaluation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, without raising the domestic prices of oil products.

The current oil product prices are based on the won-dollar exchange rate of 797.9:1 of December 1, 1983, but the rate changed to 850.3:1 at the end of last month, indicating that the refining companies must bear heavier financial burden, government sources said.

It is, however, the government's basic position not to raise the prices of oil derivatives during the first half of this year, or at least to hold the raise to less than two percent if a hike is absolutely necessary, the sources said.

They said that negotiations are under way among the Energy and Resources Ministry, the Economic Planning Board and the Finance Ministry, but compromise may not be easily achieved because the three agencies maintain divergent views.

The Energy and Resources Ministry insists on the abolition or the sharp reduction of the import tariffs on crude oil, while the Finance Ministry opposes the idea.

Oil refining companies have to pay 5 percent of the oil's import value to the government in import duties, which amounts to about 200 billion won (235.3 million dollars) a year, it was learned.

The Energy Ministry also suggests that the prices of oil products to be flexibly changed in accordance with the change in the won-dollar exchange rate, but this is also opposed by the EPB.

The EPB takes the position that the deficits of oil refining companies could be offset by lowering the import tariff rates on crude oil and by giving them financial assistance through the "oil price stabilization fund."

CSO: 4100/336

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

1984 ELECTRONICS GOODS PRODUCTION--Seoul, 9 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's electronics manufacturers produced 7.2 billion U.S. dollars worth of electronic goods last year, up 30 percent from 1983, the Electronic Industries Association of Korea said here Tuesday. The brisk production resulted from the increased exports and domestic demand for major items, such as color TV sets, video tape recorders (VTRs), semiconductors, computers and their terminals. Last year, about four billion dollars in electronic goods was exported, two billion dollars worth were sold at home and the remaining 1.2 billion dollars worth went unsold. Electronic goods for industrial use increased to 17.7 percent of the total from 12.8 percent in 1980, and parts and components rose to 50.1 percent from 47 percent, while electronic goods for home use declined to 32.2 percent from 40.1 percent in 1980. Of 2.4 billion dollars in home electronic goods, 1.4 billion dollars worth were exported last year and 956 million dollars worth were sold domestically. Of the 1.2 billion dollars worth of electronic goods for industrial use, 567 million dollars worth were exported and 564 million dollars worth sold at home. Of parts and components, worth 3.5 billion dollars, about two billion dollars worth were sold abroad and 504 million dollars worth were purchased domestically. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 9 Apr 85 SK]

SALES MISSION TO THAILAND, M.E.--Seoul, 11 Apr (YONHAP)--A South Korean sales mission comprising six small-size manufacturers of electric products plans to leave Friday for five Middle East countries and Thailand. The Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) will sponsor the trip. Korean exports to the five Middle East nations--Jordan, Egypt, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates--have stagnated this year, a KOTRA official said Thursday. The mission is expected to win 2.2 million U.S. dollars worth of sales contracts for electric parts and finished goods and to conclude contracts for the export of 16 industrial plants. Those contracts are now under negotiation. A similar sales mission recently visited six Latin American countries, where it signed contracts worth 1 million dollars, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

ROK, JAPAN OIL EXPLORATION--Seoul, 11 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan are scheduled to begin separate oil exploration projects next month on the continental shelf between the two countries, an Energy and Resources Ministry official said Thursday. The Korean-American Oil Co (KOAM) will begin an 80-day drilling operation 400 kilometers south of Cheju Island in

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mid-May, two months behind schedule. In a separate project, Nippon Oil Co of Japan will begin drilling for oil in the eighth subzone of the Korea-Japan joint mining block on May 1. Nippon plans to drill for 65 days in the block, which is 450 kilometers south of Cheju Island. The Japanese project will be the first in the eighth subzone since Korea and Japan signed a joint agreement in 1973 to explore the continental shelf for seabed oil and natural gas. If Korea fails to find a foreign company interested in establishing a joint exploration project in the sixth mining block, it will launch an independent project there early next year, the official said. A series of seismic surveys indicated that the sixth mining block includes four promising submarine sites for oil and gas exploration. AMOCO of the United States, Marathon of Singapore and Premier of Britain have expressed interest in the joint exploration project, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

EXPORTS RECOVER--Seoul, 1 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's export began to recover in March, with a volume nearly equal to the same period last year, after a sluggish start to the new year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said here Monday. Ministry officials said that the nation exported about 1.72 billion U.S. dollars in goods between March 1 and March 28, down only 0.6 percent from the same period in 1984. However, due to the sluggishness during the two previous months, total exports for the first three months amounted to only 5.17 billion dollars by March 28, down 10.4 percent from the same period last year, the officials said. Korea's exports in January and February declined 19.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively, from the same months last year. Meanwhile, the nation's imports totaled 6.79 billion dollars during the January 1-March 28 period, down 1.5 percent from the same period last year. The officials said that the overall recovery in exports resulted from an increase in demand for light and heavy industrial goods, including footwear, toys, cars and electronic products. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

VTR EXPORTS TO U.S.--Seoul, 2 Apr (YONHAP)--Concerned over Japan's possible moves to dampen the nation's VTR (video tape recorder) export to the United States, the South Korean Government is seeking to self-supply key parts and to improve price competitive power for Korean-made VTR's, which have emerged as the nation's new strategic export item. The authorities said Tuesday that Japan, the world's largest VTR supplier, is expected to discourage Korea's VTR exports by limiting its supply of key parts to Korea and engaging in dumping. Japan not only drastically cut the price of one model, which Korea will export to the United States, at the end of last year, but also recently amended its export management act to strengthen restrictions on exports of its sophisticated products and their parts, the authorities said. Korean VTR manufacturers depend on Japan for their supply of key parts. A Korean industrial institute estimates that U.S. domestic VTR demand this year will total 9.5 million to 11.5 million sets. Korea's three major electronic home appliance manufacturers--Samsung, Gold Star and Daewoo--have set their target for combined VTR exports to the United States at 1.5 million sets. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 2 Apr 85 SK]

ROK-SWEDEN TRADE COOPERATION--Seoul, 2 Apr (YONHAP)--Swedish Minister for Foreign Trade Mats Hellstroem met his South Korean counterpart, Kum Chin-ho, here Tuesday to discuss promotion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation between their countries. The ministers also discussed such economic issues between their countries as industrial technology transfer, trade promotion and joint ventures for advance into third countries, a ministry spokesman said. Hellstroem arrived here Monday on a four-day visit leading a 15-member Swedish economic mission. He will also meet acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu, Transportation Minister Son Su-ik and other government officials. The sixth joint meeting of the private-level Korean-Sweden, Sweden-Korean economic cooperation committees will be held here Wednesday. In 1984, Korea exported about 174 million U.S. dollars worth of goods to Sweden, while importing 217 million dollars worth from the Scandinavian country. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 2 Apr 85 SK]

ROK-SWEDEN ECONOMIC TIES--Seoul, 3 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--The Korea-Sweden and Sweden-Korea economic cooperation committees held their sixth joint conference Wednesday at the Seoul headquarters of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). In the one-day meeting, both sides discussed such economic issues as the transfer of technology, trade expansion and joint ventures between the two nations. They also sounded out the possibility of joint advances into third-nation construction markets as well as of the improvement of financial cooperation. In addition, the two sides will seek close cooperation in energy technology, shipbuilding and the auto industry. About 60 Korean representatives, including Yi Chun-nim, chairman of the Korea-Sweden Economic Cooperation Committee, Kum Chin-ho, minister of trade and industry, and Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the FKI, attended the annual event. On the Swedish side, about 30 delegates, including Ernst Geijer, chairman of the Sweden-Korean Economic Cooperation Committee, and Mats Hellstroem, minister for foreign trade, took part. The Swedish contingent arrived here Monday for a four-day stay. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

ROK-PAKISTAN JOINT VENTURE--Seoul, 25 Mar (YONHAP)--A South Korean conglomerate, Hanil Synthetic Fiber Ind. Co. Ltd., is considering building a garment factory in Pakistan in a joint venture with a Pakistani firm, industry sources here said Monday. Hanil, which has been exporting synthetic fibers to Pakistan, will upgrade its advance into Pakistan through the venture, investing in both production facilities and skills for the plant, the sources said. The sources said that Hanil is currently negotiating with a Pakistani trade company on the establishment of the joint company. Hanil hopes to conclude the negotiations by July and to begin production in the second half of next year, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 25 Mar 85 SK]

KOREA-ARAB ECONOMIC, TRADE CONFERENCE--Seoul, 30 Mar (YONHAP)--The inauguration meeting of the Korea-Arab committee will be held April 1 at the headquarters of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) here, KCCI officials said Saturday. The conference will focus on economic and trade cooperation between Korea and the Arab region as well as Korean contractor participation in the region's construction projects. About 40 Korean businessmen will take part in the meeting, while on the Arab side, a total of about 20 representatives from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Libya and Lebanon will attend, the officials said. In 1980, the two sides agreed in principle to organize an economic cooperation committee between them. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 30 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/332



N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA REPUBLISHES 1964 KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK271120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, No 3 for 1985 carried "The Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was published on March 18, 1964.

In his historic work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il carried forward and developed and enriched in an allround way the original idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song on enhancing the role of the county in socialist construction.

In the work he first of all explained the need to set up a regional base in socialist rural construction.

He said that for the final solution of the rural question the party and state of the working class should guarantee a uniform and comprehensive guidance of the rural work and, for the successful solution of this problem, it is necessary to have a definite regional base without fail and work in reliance upon it.

He pointed out that it is necessary in successfully guaranteeing a uniform and comprehensive guidance of the party and state in the countryside to choose a definite regional base and work in reliance upon it because of the dispersed character of the rural areas, important feature of agriculture that production is more greatly influenced by the weather conditions than that of other production domains and demand for even development of all areas of the country. And he gave a scientific elucidation of the size of a regional base and its conditions, and said the county is most fit for a regional base in our country, explaining the reason.

In the work Comrade Kim Chong-il then gave an allround elucidation of the county as a comprehensive unit for economic development in local areas.

He said that to make the popular masses lead an affluent and happy life to their heart's content it is essential to comprehensively develop the economy at all costs and the county in our country is a comprehensive unit for economic development in local areas.



He clarified the tasks to develop the county economy comprehensively, saying that what is important here is to develop the local industry on a large scale with the county as a unit.

He underlined the significance and importance of the development of local industry, and put forward the central tasks for the development of the local industry, such as raising the level of the enterprise management and that of technique and skill, replacing the old technique with new one and building up solid raw materials bases.

He also gave a scientific exposition of the development of economic domains in the county and the departmental relations in connection with the comprehensive development of the economy in the county and expounded from a new angle the problem of narrowing the differences between the counties through the comprehensive development of the economy in the county.

In the work Comrade Kim Chong-il also gave an allround exposition of the county as a base in the economic relations between town and country.

Above all, he pointed to the form and shape of the economic relations between town and country, saying that it is of weighty importance in accelerating socialist economic construction and raising the people's living standards to establish proper economic relations between town and country.

He said the production and consumption relations of direct or commercial form are established through various economic levers and the forms of these economic relations and shapes to realize them develop in close correlation.

Then Comrade Kim Chong-il taught that in our country the county constitutes a base to establish the economic relations between town and country and a base of supply to rural villages.

Noting that what is important in the successful establishment of the economic relations between town and country is to correctly choose a base for economic relationship and enhance its role, he said the county is most fit as such base.

Saying that direct production relations which hold most important place in the economic relations between town and country should be developed with the county as a base, he gave a detailed elucidation of the problems arising in its realization.

In order to establish direct production relations between the industry and agriculture in view of the fact that the county is a base for the establishment of the economic relations between town and country, he noted, our party has long seen to it that state-run enterprises serving the rural economy were firmly built in the counties for their direct participation in agricultural production on cooperative farms so as to strengthen the material and technical assistance of the state to the countryside and the aid of workers to the peasantry and that the county cooperative farm management committees

were founded to strengthen and develop the direct production relations between the industry and agriculture with the country as its base.

Comrade Kim Chong-il explained in detail important problems arising in the consumption relations, saying that the country as a base of the economic relations develops the consumption relations between town and country.

The work of Comrade Kim Chong-il serves as a guideline which should be firmly upheld in strengthening the work in the country as required by the realities where socialist construction develops in depth, eliminating the distinctions between town and country and finally solving the rural question.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNDERSTANDING LEADER'S ROLE, POSITION URGED

SK310400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1129 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "A Scientific Understanding of the Leader's Position and Role Is the Basis of Establishing a Revolutionary View of the Leader: "Let Us Arm Ourselves Firmly With Our Party's Ideology and Theory"]

[Text] In order to establish a firm revolutionary view of the leader [suryong], one must have a scientific understanding of the position and role of the leader in historical development and the revolutionary struggle.

A scientific understanding of the leader's position and role is an important basis for the establishment of a revolutionary view of the leader.

The theory on the establishment of a revolutionary view of the leader has been clearly answered by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Only when one deeply grasps the position and role played by leader in the historical development and the revolutionary struggle of the working class in accordance with logic and one realizes why one must be loyal to the leader and what one should do to remain loyal to the leader. Only in this way can one have a correct opinion and viewpoint concerning the leader, as well as the posture and standpoint of upholding the leader.

Only when one, deeply grasping the truth that the leader of the working class maintains an absolute position in the revolutionary struggle and plays a decisive role in it, has a correct revolutionary viewpoint of the leader can one loyally uphold the leader with a conviction that does not waver under any tribulations or adversity.

A scientific understanding of the leader's position and role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class is the basis for establishing a correct opinion and viewpoint of the leader. Only when one has a correct opinion and viewpoint of the leader can one find the posture and standpoint of upholding the leader based on a correct understanding of the leader and can one, ultimately, remain firmly loyal to the leader.

Only when they are based on a scientific understanding of the absolute position and decisive role maintained by the leader in the historical development and the revolutionary struggle of the working class can a correct opinion and viewpoint of the leader be firmly established at long last.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: The party of the working class is the general staff of the revolution and the leader of the working class is the supreme leader of the revolution. The leader, the supreme leader of the revolution, is the supreme intellect of the popular masses and the center of unity and cohesion.

The leader leads the revolutionary cause of the working class to victory by establishing the leading ideology of the revolution and by organizing and mobilizing the popular masses through reflecting the inevitability of historical development and the urgent demand of the times.

The fate of the popular masses and that of the revolution depend on the leader, their intellect and supreme leader. Only when such an absolute position and decisive role played by the leader in the historical development and revolutionary struggle of the working class is deeply grasped in accordance with logic can one set the leader upon the highest pedestal as the greatest person, entrust his fate to the leader, and have a correct opinion and viewpoint to pledge boundless loyalty to the leader. In other words, the scientific understanding of the absolute position and decisive role played by the leader in the historical development and the revolutionary struggle of the working class makes people conscious of the importance of the leader and determined to firmly uphold and honor him by awakening them to the fact that remaining loyal to the leader ultimately makes them the master of their own fate and the creator of and enjoyer of their independent and creative life.

A scientific understanding of the absolute position and decisive role played by the leader in the historical development and the revolutionary struggle of the working class is the basis for establishing not only a correct opinion and viewpoint, but also the posture and standpoint of upholding the leader.

To establish the posture and standpoint of upholding the leader in a correct way is the inherent substance of the revolutionary view of the leader. Only when one treasures loyalty to the leader as firm faith and sense of obligation by correctly establishing the posture and standpoint of upholding the leader, along with the most correct opinion and viewpoint of the leader, can one be said to have established a thorough revolutionary view of the leader.

In order to have a correct posture and standpoint of upholding the leader, one must have a scientific understanding of the absolute position and decisive role played by the leader in the historical development and the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

When they have a scientific understanding of the absolute position and decisive role of the leader, the popular masses can realize clearly that they must arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the leader, the supreme intellect of the revolution, who gives them an independent ideology, consciousness, and strategy and tactics, and that they must strongly struggle to implement the independent ideology, consciousness, and strategy and tactics.

Only when one has a scientific understanding of the leader's absolute position and decisive role can one have a revolutionary standpoint to defend the leader, the center of the unity and cohesion that endows the popular masses with invincible strength, and to strongly defend the political and ideological unity of the entire party and all the people rallied around the leader. Also, one can have a correct posture and standpoint to advance struggling to the end on the path directed by the leader, upholding the leadership [yongdo] of the leader [suryong], the supreme leader, who leads the revolution on a single, victorious path.

Thus, a scientific understanding of the leader's absolute position and decisive role in the historical development and the revolutionary struggle of the working class makes it possible to have a most correct opinion and viewpoint of the leader based on revolutionary consciousness of a high degree and posture and the standpoint of sincerely upholding the leader.

CS0: 4110/133

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TALK OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF 22 MAR STRIKE

SK271337 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
22 Mar 85

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the 22 March general strike which demonstrated our workers' anti-U.S. spirit for patriotism. The day, 22 March, marks the 38th anniversary of the 22 March general strike in which our workers and patriotic masses from all strata staged a resolute struggle against the colonial, fascist rule by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and for independence, democracy, and reunification.

In retrospect, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who occupied this land by force of arms after the 15 August national liberation in 1945, brutally suppressed our masses calling for independent and sovereignty of the country by enforcing the brutal military administration in a bid to make South Korea their permanent colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists aggressors' brutal colonial and fascist rule and their policy of exploitation and plunder aroused the grudge and indignation of our masses. The 22 March general strike was an eruption of our masses' indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial, fascist, and terror rule over this land and their brutal plunder and exploitation against our masses.

Workers in the railway sector raised the beacon fire of struggle first. As the general strike by workers in the railway sector started at 4 a.m. on 22 March 1947, some 200,000 workers in the fields of electricity, maritime transport, textile industry, civil engineering and construction, and mining industry went on a general strike simultaneously in all plants and cities.

Workers who rose up in the general strike gallantly struggled in defiance of the enemies' brutal suppression, shouting the slogans, "We Oppose the U.S. Military Administration," "Enforce Progressive Labor Laws," "Enforce Land Reforms," and "Release Arrested Patriots."

Patriotic masses from all strata, including farmers, youths, and students, joined the workers' struggle and gallantly struggled by staging rallies, demonstrations, boycotting classes at schools, and strikes. In this way,



the 22 March general strike was expanded into a massive anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation participated in by patriotic masses of all strata, including farmers and workers, numbering some 500,000.

The 22 March general strike was indeed a massive anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation by the masses of all strata to achieve the rights for existence, freedom, the sovereignty of the nation, and the country's reunification.

The 22 March general strike was also a righteous struggle that not only dealt severe blows to the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule of this land, but also fully demonstrated the united and militant might of our working class and the anti-U.S. spirit of our masses.

The 22 March general strike, which recorded a brilliant page in our masses' history of struggle for democracy and liberation, produced a valuable lesson and experiences. The valuable lesson drawn from the 22 March general strike is that only when we correctly decide our struggle direction and hold aloft correct struggle slogans can we win active support from the masses and achieve victory in the struggle.

At that time, workers who rose up in the struggle adopted 7-point demands calling for democracy and opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule as the goal of their joint struggle and gallantly fought under the slogans, "We Oppose the U.S. Military Administration," "Let Us Establish a Provisional Unified Government," and "Release Arrested Patriots."

This reflected the unanimous demand and desire of our masses and won active support and encouragement from the masses of all strata.

Some 200,000 workers, 160,000 farmers, 80,000 students, and even numerous low-level government employees gallantly joined the strike. Thus, the general strike was expanded into an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation participated in by as many as 500,000 patriotic masses of all strata.

A good experience that we had in the general strike was that the strike was well organized and was waged systematically with sufficient advance preparations.

Prior to their general strike, representatives of workers throughout the country held a meeting on 1 March where they formed the struggle committee against terror and suppression, a unified struggle organization of workers. At the meeting, they also organized a committee to guide the general strike and mapped up a detailed plan to effectively wage strikes in many fields. In accordance with this plan, workers in the railway transportation field staged a general strike on 22 March first and then workers in all fields throughout the country gallantly rose up in their organizational strike.

However, the 22 March general strike also left us with a problem. In other words, the general strike taught us that in order to achieve the final victory of the revolution there should be unified, tactical, and strategic party guidance of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The 22 March general strike ended only with strikes and demonstrations and failed to expand into a massive uprising because there was no correct party leadership.

Almost 38 years have passed since the 22 March general strike. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are still occupying this land. They are still perpetrating all forms of plunder and suppression on our masses through their colonial and fascist rule.

The U.S. imperialists have brutally suppressed our masses' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification through the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime while desperately running wild with preparations for a war of northward invasion under the excuse of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This is proven by the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which is now being staged throughout South Korea with the mobilization of some 200,000 troops and numerous nuclear war devices.

While noisily clamoring about dialogue, reunification, and the like, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are now hellbent on preparations for a war of northward invasion. They are indeed warmaniacs and splittists.

Reality shows that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in this land and the pro-U.S. fascist regime exists, our masses cannot achieve the independence and democratization of society and national reunification.

Therefore, following the anti-U.S. spirit of patriotism demonstrated by the resistance fighters that day 38 years ago, our masses should more gallantly and resolutely wage the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

CSO: 4110/133

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TREE-PLANTING DRIVE RELATED

Youths, Children Attend Pyongyang Meeting

SK300345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--School youth and children in Pyongyang held a meeting at the Oun revolutionary site, a glorious place on the outskirts of Pyongyang, which is associated with the immortal revolutionary history of our party, on March 29 and turned out to spring tree planting.

At the meeting the reporter and speakers said that many years ago the great leader President Kim Il-song indicated the direction and ways to wage a vigorous tree-planting drive and personally climbed the Munsu hill in Pyongyang to kindle the first torch of tree planting.

Noting that today tree planting is carried on vigorously as a mass movement embracing all people under the wise leadership of our party, they said that they would actively wage the tree-planting drive with the joy of holding a meeting and planting tress in the glorious place.

They stressed that they would vigorously wage the spring tree-planting drive on a mass scale.

At the end of the meeting the attendants planted various tress in the revolutionary site.

The entire people turn out to plant trees in spring and autumn every year in Korea, nearly 80 percent of whose land is covered with mountains.

The work for creating forests of the League of Socialist Working Youth and forests of the Children's Union is going on vigorously among the youth and children.

Korea sets herself the goal of creating 2 million hectares of forests in the near future.

# Ho Chong-suk Addresses Meeting

SK010350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--A meeting of working people for memorial tree planting was held in Mangyongdae, the holy land of revolution, on March 31 to celebrate the day of tree planting (April 6).

The great leader President Kim Il-song, on April 6, 1947, kindled the first torch of tree planting on Munsu Hill in Pyongyang and opened a proud new history of afforestation in the homeland that had been totally devastated in the brigandish plunder by the Japanese imperialists. This day is commemorated as the day of tree planting in Korea.

The mass tree planting every year in Korea is a noble work for realizing the far-reaching grand nature-remaking plan of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea to provide our people with a happier and richer life and hand down dense forest resources to the future generations.

Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting, which was followed by speeches.

The reporter and speakers said that Comrade Kim Chong-il who is bringing to realization the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il-song is wisely leading the work of afforestation to hand down a beautiful homeland with thick forests to the generations to come.

The workers and agricultural working people, they said, should plant mountains and fields with many species of trees to make the whole land thickly wooded in hearty response to the noble intention of the party.

After the meeting, the attendants planted various species of trees brought from all parts of the country in historic Mangyongdae.

Meanwhile, working people in different districts of Pyongyang held meetings and planted rare species of trees with good care in Oun and Changsan revolutionary sites, the Kaeson Youth Park and on Munsu Hill.

CSO: 4100/333

25 April 1985

## N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

## PHOTO, BOOK EXHIBIT OPENS IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SK292359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2351 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--A Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition opened in the capital of the Equatorial Guinea on March 21 on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President of Equatorial Guinea Obiang Nguema Mbasogo are placed in the exhibition hall.

On display there are immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Korean books, photographs and pieces of handicraft.

The opening ceremony was attended by Constancia Mangué de Obiang, wife of the president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Fortunato Nzambi Machinde, minister of industry, commerce and promotion of enterprise and other leading cadres of the government and a large number of people.

In his opening address the delegate minister of the presidency in charge of information, tourism and culture said: Pieces of Korean handicraft will make an important contribution to the development of the national culture of Equatorial Guinea.

I think that the exhibition will mark a good occasion in further developing the friendly relations between Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the end of the opening ceremony the attendants went round exhibits with keen interest.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

SPRING FRIENDSHIP ART FESTIVAL TO OPEN 6 APR

SK011010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--The "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" is due to open on April 6, attended by artistes from many countries, in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of posters pasted in streets of Pyongyang to welcome the participants in the festival and introduce the program, the theatres and so on.  
[As published]

The streets are decorated with festival marks and welcoming slogans, art festival towers and large signboards to add to the atmosphere of the festival.

The art festival will be participated in by some 50 art troupes made up of well-known actors and actresses and delegates from many countries of the five continents.

Many of them have won fame at international art festivals.

The "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" is a traditional festival which has been held in Pyongyang every year since 1982.

It will be held, divided into the music and dance part and the circus part, including a joint performance.

From this year the festival will be enriched by the circus which had not been included in the past ones.

The participants in the festival will put on stage a colorful program including art pieces with a strong national flavor.

Performances will take place in different theatres and halls in Pyongyang.

As it is held in significant April, the festival delights the Korean people who greet the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song as the greatest national holiday.



The chairman of the preparatory committee of the festival said the festival would contribute to strengthening friendship and solidarity based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace between men of culture and art of different countries and further developing and strengthening cultural cooperation and exchange between them.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

**NEW BOOK OFF THE PRESS--**Pyongyang, 26 Mar (KCNA)--A number of new books have of late been brought out by the Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House. The newly published books include many books of the medical domain including "Utmost Sincerity for Man" (3) dealing with the positive examples of selfless devotion of medical workers for the promotion of the health of the working people. "Medical Biochemistry" helps solve more satisfactorily the problems arising in clinical practice on the basis of the latest successes achieved in biochemical researches. "Method of Mineral Water Analysis" is helpful to raising the efficaciousness of mineral water therapy and finding a correct therapeutic tactic. Also seeing the light are such lingual books as "Studies of General Linguistics" and "Popular Dictionary of Chinese Characters" and "Korean Proverbs" containing some 8,000 old sayings. The new books also include "Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its General Crisis" (5), "Studies of Modern Korean Paintings" and many books of other domains. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 26 Mar 85 SK]

**ART TROUPES AT SPRING FESTIVAL--**Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--The Guinean art troupe, the Guyanese art troupe, the Burghardt Agency TV delegation of West Germany, a delegate of the Ministry of Revolutionary Culture and Art of Madagascar arrived in Pyongyang on Monday by plane to participate in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival". The guests were met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art and chairman of the preparatory committee of the festival, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

DPRK, GDR SCIENCE ACADEMIES COOPERATION--Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--ADN of the German Democratic Republic reported as follows on March 29: Cooperation will be expanded between the academies of science of the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A protocol on this matter was signed by Prof Werner Scheller, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, and Chong Ki-chol, president of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, on March 29. President Chong Ki-chol exchanged views and information with prominent scientists and high-ranking politicians on the questions of making science conducive to the fulfillment of economic tasks, applying scientific successes to production and rearing scientists. The two sides laid a good foundation for the expansion of scientific and political cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0008 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION LAW REVISION DEMANDED

Korea Students, Residents Petition

SK280834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--Korean students and residents in Japan are firmly keeping up the petition action for a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law" with the approach of the renewal of the "foreigners registration" by Japanese authorities.

On the 20th of March, graduates of the Saitama Korean Primary and Middle School and functionaries under the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan waged a brisk "3 million signature campaign" demanding a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law" and distributed large numbers of handbills to Japanese people, putting up the slogan-boards reading "Abolish the penalty system of the 'registration law'", "Abolish provision of the 'foreigners registration law' obligating Korean residents in Japan to carry the registration cards at all times", etc.

The Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon obtained more than 92,000 signatures, conducting on-street propaganda in front of various railway stations in the prefecture from March 9 to 17.

On the 7th representatives of students of the Kyoto Korean Middle and High School and the Kyoto Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon went to the Kyoto city office to hand over to the authorities a written petition and a document carrying signatures of more than 180 students whose "registration cards" will be renewed this year.

The struggle demanding the revision of the "foreigners registration law" is gaining momentum among Korean residents and students under the local headquarters of Chongnyon in Fukui, Saitama, Shimane and other areas, too.

Hiroshima, Japan Signature Campaign

SK010827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--Korean residents in Hiroshima, Japan, who had launched a three million signature campaign for a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law" collected a great number of signatures through a street propaganda on March 21, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Wearing shoulder bands bearing the words "Fundamentally revise the 'foreigners registration law'", "We oppose the fingerprinting system under which we are treated as criminals", "Abolish the system of permanent, compulsory carrying of 'foreigners registration cards'" and so on, they collected signatures from Japanese passers-by on the streets of downtown Hiroshima, explaining them the unjust provisions of the law.

That day they collected over 8,000 signatures.

CSO: 4100/333

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## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## REPORTAGE ON KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

## Seminar Held in Lesotho

SK271148 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--A joint seminar on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at Lesotho University on February 9 under the cosponsorship of the Lesotho National Committee for the study of the chuche idea and the Lesotho University committee for the study of the chuche idea.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In his report at the seminar Demetsou, chairman of the Lesotho National Committee for the study of the chuche idea, stressed that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys boundless respect and reverence from the world's revolutionary people as he is a great thinker and theoretician who has perfectly grasped the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song, and is carrying forward and developing it.

He said:

In the work "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il explained that the chuche philosophy gave a perfect exposition of man.

As the chuche philosophy gave a new exposition of man, a fundamental turn has been brought about in the development of human thought.

The speakers pointed to the correlation between *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness which constitute the essential characteristics of man and highly praised the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They sincerely wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Chong-il.



Foreign Media Carry Works

SK281023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS February 8, the Jordanian paper AKHBAR AL-USUBUO, the Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI February 16 and the Tunisians paper AL-AMAL February 18 carried "On Further Developing Educational Work", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" was carried by the March 3 issue of the magazine AL HOSAN published in the Yemen Arab Republic, and the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" by the February issue of the Egyptian magazine SAUT AL-OURBAH.

The papers and magazines printed portraits or photographs of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Carrying the work, the Tanzanian paper Mfanya Kazi said in the preface:

The work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is of great significance in further lifting the ideological and cultural level of the working people, strengthening the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and promoting socialist economic construction and the building of national culture.

The work is a communist educational program for rearing people to be genuine revolutionary personnel with chajusong and creativity and a historic work brightly expounding the road to be followed by education in our times.

Foreign Media Praise

SK290826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--Foreign mass media praised the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Papers carried portraits or photographs of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Guinean paper HOROYA February 16 said that His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who, possessed of high quality, leadership personality and noble virtues as an outstanding leader, is wisely directing the revolution and construction.

It praised the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the immortal feats performed by him. The Korean people are living, entrusting their destinies wholly to His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il, it noted.

The Guyanese paper CHRONICLE February 16 said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who is wisely guiding the revolution and construction.

Under his wise leadership the economy is constantly growing at a high tempo in Korea.

Last year Korea produced 10 million tons of grain despite unfavorable weather conditions.

The Syrian paper AL SAKHAFADUL USUBUAIYE February 16 in an article titled "Great Heyday of Chuche Art" noted that art works created under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il are highly estimated in the international arena. It continued:

Various revolutionary operas, such as "Sea of Blood", "The Flower Girl" and "A True Daughter of the Party" which were created in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and performed in many foreign countries have caused a great sensation in the world opera circles as unique operas of new form.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il propounded unique idea and theories on arts and brightly indicated the road for the development of arts.

The Ghanaian paper PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC February 16 noted:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched the chuche idea, publishing many classic works including "On the Chuche Idea" and "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea".

Comrade Kim Chong-il leads the Workers' Party of Korea with his outstanding and tested guidance.

The Zimbabwean paper HERALD, the Pakistani paper AMAN, the Senegalese paper LE SOLEIL, the Nepalese paper JANADOOT, televisions of Uganda, Guinea, Benin and Mali, a Guinean radio, the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY also published articles introducing the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il from February 12 to 16.

#### Foreign Seminars

SK300022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2354 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--Seminars on "On Further Developing Educational Work", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, were held at the Haninge group for the study of the chuche idea in Sweden, the group for the study of the great chuche philosophy in Sierra Leone, the group for the study of Kimilsonism of Chad students in the Congo, the group for the study of the chuche idea of African students in Mali, the group for the study of the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in West Africa, the

group for the study of the chuche-idea-Azimio of the Administration and Development College in Mjumbe, Tanzania, and other study groups in various countries including Burkina-Faso, the Central African Republic and Suriname.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The secretary of the group for the study of the chuche-idea-Azimio of the Administration and Development College in Mjumbe, Tanzania, said in his report:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published a work on chuche-based education.

The work "On Further Developing Educational Work" published by the dear leader provided a key to bring about a revolutionary turn in educational work.

This work is a programmatic guideline and a valuable textbook for the development of educational work in the developing countries.

The reporters and speakers at the seminars stressed that the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il was a work which has further deepened and developed the idea of education propounded in the "Theses on Socialist Education" published by President Kim Il-song and an educational program to bring up people to be a more powerful being, a genuine revolutionary.

The seminars adopted letters to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

#### Works Studied Around World

SK300828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--"On the Chuche Idea", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been widely studied and disseminated among the world people over the past three years since its publication.

The Malagasy paper PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA, in a special issue carrying a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, devoted 13 whole pages to the full text of the work. The full text or gist of the work was reported by the Syrian paper AL SAURA, the Sierra Leonean paper WE YONE, Swiss paper LA VOIX OUVRIERE, the Guyanaese paper NEW NATION, the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, the Canadian paper WINNIPEG FREE PRESS, the magazine of the Yemen Arab Republic ADWA EL YEMEN, the RWANDAN NEWS AGENCY and other publications and news agencies of foreign countries.

Reporting the work, foreign publications and news agencies underscored the truth, originality, theoretical and practical significance and great vitality of the work.

The Trio Publishing House of Denmark, the Sanantie Publishing House of Finland, the Voluntad Publishing House of Ecuador, the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, the Italy-Korea Friendship Association, and other noted publishing houses, organizations for friendship with the Korean people and the chuche idea study organizations in many foreign countries including Madagascar, Nepal, Bangladesh, Portugal, Sweden and Norway published the work in booklet.

Article explaining the work were published by the Egyptian magazine SAUT AL-OURBAH, the Pakistani papers IMROZE and MAGRABI PAKISTAN, the Nepalese paper ASTITO, the ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar, Radio Sandino 1060 of Nicaragua and publications, news agencies, radios of various countries.

National seminars on the work took place in Nepal, Denmark, Portugal, Costa Rica, Ecuador and many other countries and a national meeting for its study in Japan.

Joint seminars of chuche idea study organizations on the work were held in Zimbabwe, Senegal and Ghana, and seminars on the work at the chuche idea study organizations in Bangladesh, India, Madagascar, Tanzania, Nicaragua, Guyana, Japan, Finland and other foreign countries.

A short course on the work was held at the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea with the attendance of its chairman and members and followers of the chuche idea in Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador and a national short course on the work twice in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Explanatory lectures, lectures and reading meetings were organized in Bangladesh, Guyana, India, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Central Africa, Somalia, Nicaragua and other countries and prominent figures of political, public, academic and press circles in foreign countries studied the work.

The editor of the MENA NEWS AGENCY of Egypt in his talk stressed that "On the Chuche Idea", a work of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, is a valuable wealth to be cherished forever in the history of human thought for its rich content and great theoretical and practical significance.

#### British Publication Carries Work

SK292354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2343 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--The Bulletin No 8 of the British Committee for supporting Korea's reunification carried the gist of "On Further Developing Educational Work," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Printed in the bulletin is a photograph of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG'S LEADERSHIP

South-South Cooperation

SK011055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--Highly praising President Kim Il-song for truly helping the Third World countries, foreign heads of state stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is most exemplary in realizing South-South cooperation.

After inspecting the Kim Il-song Agricultural Institute, Guinean President Lansana Conte said:

The Korean people have a rich, strong and great fatherland and their most respected leader. He is President Kim Il-song deeply revered by the whole world.

I revere him because he loves and sincerely helps the poor people who had been maltreated and oppressed in the past.

Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said, while seeing rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines sent by President Kim Il-song on the Chanyana Zambia-Korea Friendship Experimental Farm.

The great President Kim Il-song accords deep solicitude to the Zambian people to make them do farming easily.

He is giving sincere help to us, sending not only competent technicians but also highly efficient farm machines.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Mozambique-Korea Friendship Maingalewa irrigation setups, Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel said:

The Korean technicians are building irrigation facilities for grain production even under difficult conditions to help the Mozambican people and teaching them how to do farming by use of irrigation water not relying on the sky. The Mozambican people should learn from the Korean people the spirit of solving every question by their own efforts.



Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere said at the ground-breaking ceremony of a water pumping station to be built as a gift of President Kim Il-song:

The great leader President Kim Il-song is giving disinterested aid to Tanzania for her agricultural development.

The Tanzanian people admire true cooperation rendered by the Korean people.

In his speech at the commissioning ceremony of a glass factory built with the help of Korean technicians, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, pointed out that the glass factory was put into commissioning at an early date thanks to the great solicitude of President Kim Il-song. This, he stressed, is an example of technical cooperation among the Third World countries.

#### Foreign Visitors to Museum

SK011025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--A daily increasing number of foreign guests are visiting the Korean Revolution Museum, the seat of the chuche idea, when working people and school youth and children are coming there in an endless stream from all parts of the country with the approach of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The museum has been visited this year by prominent political and public figures and men of economic, educational, cultural and other fields and of the press from many countries the world over.

They boundlessly revere the great leader President Kim Il-song who set out on the road of the revolution in his early years and founded the immortal chuche idea and performed undying feats for the accomplishment of the cause of the Korean revolution and the world revolution. They deem it a great honor and joy to study his revolutionary idea and glorious revolutionary history.

Keeping abreast of this trend of the times, more than 5,200 delegations from many countries and over 26,900 foreign guests called at the museum in recent years.

They laid baskets of flowers before the statue of President Kim Il-song standing on the Mansudae Hill and expressed their best wishes for his long life in good health and gained a deep knowledge of his revolutionary history through their inspection of the museum.

Alejandro Solorzano, vice-president of the Nicaraguan Association for Friendship with Socialist Countries, said that the Nicaraguan people and the world progressive people should study the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the heroic Korean people.



Boyce Bocibo, administrative secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa, said:

Very arduous was the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle waged by the Korean patriots and people under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The living example shown by the Korean revolutionaries in this struggle gives us great strength and inspiration.

The peoples who struggle with the chuche idea as a weapon of their struggle are sure to win.

Isaac M. Mwisongo, member of the National Executive Committee of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Morogoro regional party, noted that the undying feats and experiences gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle are a valuable wealth for the peoples of the Third World countries.

Abdou Hamani, president of Naimy University of Niger, said:

The revolutionay cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader is being brilliantly accomplished by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today world-startling miracles are being wrought in Korea under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Really happy are the Korean people who live and work, holding in high esteem the great leader and the dear leader.

#### World Public Praise

SK010820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--The world public is struck with admiration at the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who has performed undying feats of eternal value in history.

Journalist Khalid J. Mika, secretary general of the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism, said in an article titled "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Genius of Revolution and Construction Who Indicates a Bright Road of the Building of an Independent New Society":

Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche idea in his early years and has successfully applied it to the revolution and construction, thus showing to the world people an example in the building of a new society.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a genius of revolution and construction who indicates a way of building an independent new society to all the progressive people the world over.

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Edwin James, chairman of the Guyana Committee for Peace and Solidarity, noted:

President Kim Il-song is a great leader ushering in the era of chajusong, a most glorious era in human history. He is a great thinker and theoretician who was the first in history to awaken the popular masses to their position and role, value and dignity, by fathering the immortal chuche idea which holds the highest and most brilliant place in the history of human thought.

Abator Cheedy, member of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, said that the great President Kim Il-song, always penetrating deep into the trend of the international developments with his rare intelligence, clearly indicates the main target of struggle of the world revolution, the problem of the formation of the revolutionary forces and scientific strategic and tactical problems arising in effecting a constant upsurge in the world revolution.

The Nepalese paper JANADOOT wrote:

Broad segments of the world people from ordinary persons to prominent statesmen praise respected President Kim Il-song as "The lodestar of human emancipation," "The sun of the 20th century" and "A genius of revolution and construction". This is because he founded the great guiding idea of the era of chajusong and is leading the world people advocating chajusong along a road of victory.

#### African Functions Mark Birthday

SK011029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--A Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition opened in Freetown, Sierra Leone, on March 13 to mark the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The parliamentary special assistant to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture delivered a speech at the opening ceremony, in which he said:

The great President His Excellency Kim Il-song is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal chuche idea and a sagacious leader of the world revolution.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a dignified powerful socialist state under the wise leadership of respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

The Korean people are advancing more vigorously towards a bright future under the superb guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The immortal chuche idea founded by the great President His Excellency Kim Il-song is the most outstanding idea of the present era that instills hope for and confidence in the future into the hearts of all the people.

Meanwhile, Korean films have been showing at cinema houses in Tanzania from March 6. They will be screened till April 15.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-NAM'S SPEECH AT BURUNDI DELEGATION BANQUET

SK270357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu restaurant on March 26 for the government delegation of the Republic of Burundi on a goodwill visit to Korea.

The banquet was addressed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and head of the delegation Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of external relations and cooperation of Burundi.

Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burundi, Kim Yong-nam said:

The flower of friendship planted and tended personally by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency respected President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza is in full bloom in the lands of our two countries, giving off fragrance all over the world.

Today the friendly Burundi people are striving to achieve the stability of the country and national unity and develop agriculture for self-sufficiency in food and lay the foundation of an independent national economy in pursuance of an independent policy, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties lying in the way of advance under the correct leadership of His Excellency respected President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

Your visit to our country this time will contribute to further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burundi, deepening understanding between the two peoples and strengthening cooperation and exchange among the nonaligned and developing countries.

The Korean people are now working new miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction by displaying creative ingenuity and mass heroism, full of national pride and honor of making revolution, holding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem at the head of the Korean revolution.

Victory and glory are always in store for the Korean people upholding the wise guidance of the glorious party center, and bright is the future of our country.

As a dignified nonaligned country the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make positive efforts in the future to establish a new world economic order, strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchange with developing countries and realize South-South cooperation.

Laurent Nzeyimana said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a country which has inherited the glorious and immortal revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Therefore, your country is achieving shining successes on all fronts of socialist construction.

These tremendous successes could be achieved because the Workers' Party of Korea has armed the popular masses with the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

I reassure you of our steadfast stand firmly supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We are pleased to note that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shares the same opinion with us in the international arena, in the struggle for South-South cooperation and world peace in particular.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, the outstanding leader of the Burundi people.

CSO: 4100/333

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## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## WORKS ON JSP DELEGATION'S DPRK VISIT PUBLISHED

SK280826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--"On the Occasion of a Japan Socialist Party Delegation's Visit to the DPRK", works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was recently published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German.

Contained in the book are a speech of President Kim Il-song at the banquet arranged in September last year in honor of the Japan Socialist Party delegation headed by its chairman Ishibashi Masahi, his conversations with the delegation and his speech at the banquet given by the head of the Japan Socialist Party delegation.

President Kim Il-song in his speech and conversations said the most urgent question arising before the Workers' Party of Korea, the Japan Socialist Party and all the progressive forces of the world these days is to prevent the [word indistinct] another world war, of thermonuclear war, and ensure the world peace and security of mankind.

He pointed to the need to launch an extensive struggle for establishing a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone, in Asia and fight vigorously against the scheme to frame up the United States-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. Touching upon the WPK's policy of holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea, he said that the tripartite talks is the most realistic mode of talks for the solution of the Korean question in the present stage.

He said:

Today, to achieve the independence of Japan is a very important matter in international politics.

If Japan continues to act under the U.S. baton without *chajusong* as she does now and advances on the road of making herself a large military power and of overseas expansion under the nuclear umbrella of the United States, this will be categorically rejected and condemned as an act of treachery against the interests of the Japanese people and as a threat to all Asian people.

It is the consistent policy of our party to steadily consolidate and develop friendship and solidarity with the Japan Socialist Party on the principles of *chajusong*, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, President Kim Il-song stated.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK INVESTIGATING DETAINED JAPANESE SAILORS

OW290243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0231 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KYODO)--A North Korean leader has said North Korea was investigating two crew members of a Japanese refrigerator ship seized at Nampo port near here for alleged spying in November 1983.

Yim U-chong, chairman of the (North) Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Promotion Association, made this comment in an interview with a delegation of KYODO NEWS SERVICE reporters Thursday.

Still under investigation were Isamu Beniko, 54, skipper of the 234-ton No 18 Fujisan Maru owned by the Osaka-based shipping firm, Fuji Kisen, and Yoshihide Kuriura, 53, chief engineer.

Kim said the two crew members were living in the country in good health but failed to elaborate on their future.

When the ship was at Nampo port in last October 1983, a North Korean defector to Japan smuggled himself into the ship. The North Korean was later handed over to Japanese authorities when the ship returned to Japan.

The ship entered Nampo port again in November 1983 but all five crew members were detained and three of them were later released in February last year.

At that time, North Korean news media reported the skipper and chief engineer confessed they had been instructed by a Japanese spy organization to take to Japan a North Korean who well knew Nampo port.

A Japan Socialist Party delegation met the two Japanese crew members when it visited North Korea last April.

CSO: 4100/333



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN 'REPUBLIC'

SK011102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the holiday of the Iranian people.

The overthrow of the Shahanshan regime in February, 1979, and the establishment of an Islamic Republic on April 1 in Iran marked an epochal turn in the history of the Iranian people.

Disliking the victory of the revolution in Iran, the imperialists resorted to high-handed interference, pressure and repeated subversive maneuvers and sabotages against Iran in a bid to stifle her in her cradle. But, the Iranian people smashed all the schemes of the imperialists and defended the revolution.

Under the guidance of His Excellency their respected leader Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni they have vigorously struggled to safeguard the success of the revolution, achieve the country's stability and build a prosperous new Iran.

The Iranian Government and people are pursuing a non-aligned policy externally.

The Korean people hail all the successes made by the friendly Iranian people in the building of a new life and express full support to and solidarity with them in their just struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Iranian peoples are now favorably developing in keeping with the trend of present time advancing toward chajusong.

On the holiday of the Iranian people the Korean people wish them greater success in their struggle to build an independent and prosperous new Iran.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAKISTANI SELF-RELIANCE RESEARCHER ON GREAT MAN

SK271129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--Zafar Lodhi, chief of the Pakistan Self-Reliance Research Center and journalist, published an article titled "A Great Man Builds a Great State".

Never has Korea with a long history spanning 5,000 years greeted such a prosperous and great period as today, the author said, and continued:

The worldwide prestige and renown of the Korean people clearly prove the justness of an idea that a great man is not produced by a great nation but a great man produces a great nation.

The Korean people who had been subjected to the most miserable position because they had not a great leader have become a people with the highest national pride and dignity and are advancing, full of confidence, toward the future, enjoying a worthwhile and happy life as they have a great leader in the person of respected President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song is an outstanding hero possessed of merits of great men well known in the East and West and a great man surpassing all sages mankind knows.

The birth of the great leader President Kim Il-song was a historic event which ushered in a new epoch in the history of the Korean nation and a great fete for the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

President Kim Il-song is widely known as a general who mowed down the Japanese army one million strong like so many fallen leaves in the area around Mt Paektu in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule and an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who performed immortal feats in defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history in the period of the Korean war.

The greatest feat performed by respected President Kim Il-song for mankind is that he founded the chuche idea to open up a prospect for victory on the road ahead of our era when the masses of the people have emerged as the master of history.

The founding of the *chuche* idea of President Kim Il-song was a great declaration of *chajusong* (independence) and a true human rights declaration in our era.

Basing himself on a scientific and theoretical analysis of the present international situation, President Kim Il-song clarified the tasks of the struggle of the world's progressive people against the imperialist aggressive and belligerent maneuvers and for peace and independence and ways for their fulfillment.

The great leader President Kim Il-song attaches particularly great importance to the nonaligned movement and exerts all his efforts for the expansion and development of this movement.

President Kim Il-song reiterates the principles of independence, self-support and self-reliance in national defense whose keynote is that all countries should build and defend themselves by their own efforts without relying upon other countries or modelling after them.

Under his wise leadership the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned in a brief period into a most powerful and dignified socialist state with an independent people's power and most advanced socialist system, powerful independent national economy and self-reliant defense capacity and the courageous Korean people have won amazing victory in economic, scientific, technical, social and cultural domains.

First in the history of the economic development of mankind to put forward the unique line of building an independent national economy, President Kim Il-song is wisely directing the struggle for its implementation.

The great leader President Kim Il-song trusts the people and frequently goes among them to have talk with them without reserve and acquaints himself in detail with actual conditions on the spot and leads them on this basis.

The Korean people deem it their great happiness to make revolution under the leadership of the party, holding respected President Kim Il-song as their great leader, and are filled with a loyal determination to firmly trust and follow the leader and share their destiny with the party under whatever circumstances.

The whole course of the Korean revolution is a history of the victory of the *chuche* idea and a history embroidered with miracles under the wise leadership of the great president.

Mankind does not know an instance in which a leader has created such a great history.

Today the august name of the great President Kim Il-song is cherished as a symbol of struggle and victory, as a beacon of hope in the hearts of the world's people for the immortal, great feats he has performed for the country and people and for the times and revolution.

The past and present of the Korean revolution are replete with glory and a brighter future of the Korean people are guaranteed by the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the party.

25 April 1985

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## DAILY ON JAPAN'S ASSIST TO U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

SK251154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Mar (KCNA)--In an article titled "Nuclear War Script Leading To Destruction" NODONG SINMUN today brands the Japanese reactionaries' involvement in the nuclear war strategy of the U.S. imperialists behind the curtain of "three non-nuclear principles" as an adventurous action leading Japan to an irretrievable destruction.

Referring to a recent disclosure of the fact that the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" worked out an operational plan simulating a nuclear war and give nuclear war education at its cadet school, the author of the article goes on:

What is particularly noteworthy in the "SDF" scenario on the use of nuclear weapons under the name of "Homeland Defense Operation" is that the targets of attack by the U.S. imperialists with the start of war include the Pacific coast regions of the Soviet Union and Chongjin of our country and "SDF" is to occupy a number of areas.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have been accelerating from long ago very adventurous and aggressive nuclear war preparations to attack socialist countries including our country under the veil of "defense". This script fully shows once again that the Japanese soil has turned into a nuclear bridgehead to carry out the U.S. imperialists' strategy for world supremacy and the "SDF" serves as a tool of nuclear war for the U.S. imperialists.

The nuclear war script of the "SDF" was written at the end of the 1950s. But it is neither a simple plan for study nor one for education. It is an operational plan to be carried into practice on the basis of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy. It has constantly been put into a concrete form so that it might be carried into action any time.

It is for this nuclear war preparations that the Japanese Government permits the call of U.S. nuclear-loaded warships at the Japanese ports and opposes the resolution on the ban of the use of nuclear weapons at the United Nations. The nuclear war preparations of Japan behind the curtain of "three non-nuclear principles" have reached a very dangerous phase.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Malta Envoy Gives Reception

SK310927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Mar (KCNA)--Maltese Ambassador to our country Paul I. Gafa gave a reception at the Ongnyu restaurant last evening on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Malta.

Speeches were made at the reception by Ambassador Paul I. Gafa and Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae.

Noting that much aid given by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Malta was a great contribution to the development of the country, Paul I. Gafa said: The Maltese people invariably revere the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Pointing to the ever closer relations of friendship between the Republic of Malta and the DPRK, the ambassador said that Malta always supported the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae said:

Although Korea and Malta are far away from each other geographically, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are further consolidating with each passing day in the idea of anti-imperialism, independence, friendship and non-alignment.

Noting that the government and people of Malta have made big successes in the struggle to turn the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free, peace zone and build a new society, upholding the slogan of independence, neutrality and non-alignment, he declared that the Korean people sincerely rejoiced over the successes registered by the Maltese people and wished them greater success in their future struggle.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long

life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta.

President Greet's Malta State Leaders

SK300837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on March 30, sent a message of greetings to Agatha Barbara, president, and Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. The message reads:

On the 6th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Malta I extend my warm congratulations to you, and through you, to the Government and people of the Republic of Malta on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

The total abolition of the foreign military bases in their territory by the Government and people of Malta was an epochal turning-point in consolidating the country's independent and taking the road of independence, non-alignment and neutrality. The Korean people sincerely wish your government and people greater success in their future activities to build a prosperous new Malta, turn the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone and safeguard the peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop through the struggle for common objectives.

CSO: 4100/333



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JAPAN'S INVOLVEMENT IN STAR WARS--Pyongyang, 25 Mar (KCNA)--A top-level official of the Japanese Government blared that Japan would "independently study" the "star wars program" of the United States to see if this program would help abolish nuclear weapons. This cannot be construed otherwise than an intention to lull world public opinion opposed to this criminal program and defend it. NODONG SINMUN Monday says this in a signed short commentary. It goes on: Japan had once expressed "understanding" of the adventurous "star wars program" and her willingness to take part in the work for its implementation. Japan plans, in fact, to deeply involve herself in this program and promote it in collusion with the United States. Herein lies the true meaning of the "independent study." The dangerous nature of the Japanese reactionaries craving for militarization and seeking nuclear war and even space war is being brought into a more salient relief. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 25 Mar 85 SK]

CHAGANG PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its chief secretary Yi Pong-kil left on March 25 by train for a visit to Jilin Province, China. It was sent off by chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee Kim Chong-ho and secretary of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the WPK Kang Myong-san. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 26 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 25 Mar (KCNA)--Anatoli Vasiliev, director of the Division of Industrial Operations of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, a USSR Trade Union delegation headed by Stanislav Kramorenko, director of the mass culture department of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and a delegation of the West German-Korean Friendship Association headed by its chairman Wolfgang Pack arrived in Pyongyang on March 25. The delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With World Peoples headed by Kim Kwan-sop, its chairman and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, came back home on the same day after attending the international conference for the elimination of the danger of war, for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification held in France. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 25 Mar 85 SK]

PAKISTANI NATIONAL DAY COMMEMORATED--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--A film show and cocktail party were arranged under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association on March 26 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the day of Pakistan, the national day of the Pakistani people. Invited there were Sultan Mohammad Dutta, ambassador of Pakistan to our country, and his embassy officials. Present there were Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and chairman of the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association, Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned. The attendants appreciated the Korean film "Visit in Korea by His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan" and a Pakistani documentary film. Then a cocktail party was arranged. Speeches were made at the cocktail party which passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 27 Mar 85 SK]

GROUP RETURNS FROM PRC--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--The delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its Vice-President Yi Yong-chang returned home Tuesday by air after visiting China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 27 Mar 85 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP TO PRC--Pyongyang, 26 Mar (KCNA)--A friendship visiting group of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk left here today by air for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Wu Liangpu. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 26 Mar 85 SK]

COAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 26 Mar (KCNA)--A coal industry delegation of Korea led by Choe Kwan-yong, minister of coal industry, left here today by air for a visit to the Soviet Union and Poland. It was farewelled at the airport by Minister of the Third Ministry of Machine-Building Industry Yom Chae-man, Vice Minister of Coal Industry Kim Pyong-nam, Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and Polish Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 26 Mar 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 27 met and had a talk with Mohammed Omar Albaroni, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was a personage concerned and an official of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2319 GMT 27 Mar 85 SK]

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, on March 22 met DPRK Ambassador to his country Choe Ki-chol. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. Noting

that he was pleased with more favorable development of the relations between Austria and Korea in all domains of politics, economy and culture in recent periods, the Austrian president expressed the belief that such excellent relations would be maintained in the future, too. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il-song longevity in good health and big success in his noble work. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 27 Mar 85 SK]

**AGRICULTURAL AID TO BURKINA-FASO**--Pyongyang, 28 Mar (KCNA)--President of Burkina-Faso Thomas Sankara on March 20 inspected the Loumbila experimental farm where the Korean agro-technical cooperation group was working. While going round the maize, bean and vegetable plots of the farm, the president expressed satisfaction, saying that crops are doing well. He further said that the agro-technicians sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have done a lot of work and the experience of the farm should be generalized throughout the country at an early date. He asked the Korean ambassador to transmit his warmest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for their sincere aid to Burkina-Faso. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 Mar 85 SK]

**BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT**--Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of external relations and cooperation, left here today by air after visiting Korea upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 29 Mar 85 SK]

**MALTA PARTY SOLIDARITY MESSAGE**--Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a message of solidarity dated March 17 from Leo Bricat, international secretary of the Malta Labor Party, upon the authorization of the National Executive Committee of the MLP in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets. The message says: The Malta Labor Party follows with deep concern the further aggravation of the situation on the Korean peninsula. We are struggling to turn the Mediterranean into a peace zone and cannot but feel apprehension about the aggravation of the situation in Korea. We express deep concern about this because if a war breaks out in Korea, it may swiftly be expanded into a world war. Paying attention to the joint military exercises being staged in South Korea because they may gradually expand the tensions in that region, we reaffirm our full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the reunification of the country. We take this opportunity to affirm our will once again to further strengthen and develop the relations between the two parties in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 30 Mar 85 SK]

**KSDP DELEGATION TO EAST EUROPE--**Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] led by Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the party, left here today by train for a visit to Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. It was sent off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Chairman of the KSDP Central Committee Kim Tae-sop, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party Choe Hui-chun, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Peninsula Yi Jib-chun, Polish Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski, Counsellor of the Czechoslovak Embassy Ladislav Sigut and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 30 Mar 85 SK]

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER MEETS DELEGATION--**Pyongyang, 31 Mar (KCNA)--Obiang Nguema Mgasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on March 25 met the book, photo and handicraft exhibition delegation of our country. The president asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. Noting that he was very happy about the holding of the Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition in Equatorial Guinea on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Equatorial Guinean president said this was an expression of favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Equatorial Guinea and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 31 Mar 85 SK]

**PAK SONG-CHOL RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--**Pyongyang, 30 Mar (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home Saturday by air after attending the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. It was met by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Also present to meet the delegation were Ferenc Ratkai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 31 Mar 85 SK]

**KIM HWAN MEETING WITH PRC GROUP--**Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kim Hwan met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere on March 31 with the delegation of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles headed by Cao Yu, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China and president of the Chinese Dramatists Association. Present there were Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art, and Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

**GREETINGS TO PAKISTANI P.M.--**Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Mohammad Khan Junejo upon his appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the Pakistani prime minister new success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 1 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/333



N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

#### BRIEFS

SOVIETS AT ALUMINUM PLANT OPENING--A ceremony was held on the spot concerned yesterday to inaugurate the Pukchang aluminum plant. Participating in this ceremony were Comrade Key Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, functionaries, concerned plant employees, construction workers, and volunteers. At the ceremony, Comrade Kye Ung-tae made a report on the inauguration of the plant. He noted the inauguration of the newly-built Pukchang aluminum plant at a time when workers throughout the country are bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in production and construction in order to greet the significant 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party. Following the ceremony, the participants--Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, staff members of his embassy, and Soviet technicians--toured the newly-built Pukchang aluminum plant. Gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were delivered to those Soviet technicians who had participated in the construction of the plant. Prior to this, Soviet technicians were awarded the Republic's medals. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/133

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES MURDER BY SOUTH AFRICA

SK270435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean people join all the justice-loving people of the world in expressing towering rage at another atrocious murder committed by the South African racist clique and sternly denouncing it.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in its commentary on the bestial suppression and murder of a crowd of black people by the South African racist clique in their peaceful meeting and demonstration commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville incident.

Noting that it was only too natural for the South African people to hold a mass meeting and demonstration and this was a fully justifiable action protesting against the racist suppressive policy which led to the shocking massacre in Sharpeville, the author of the commentary goes on:

The new crime of the South African authorities is a violation and an insult to the dignity and conscience of human being and a high-handed challenge to all honest-minded people all over the world.

It once again clearly shows their racist brutality and the cruelty of apartheid. And the murder committed by the South African racist regime this time self-exposed the deceptive nature of the so-called "reform" advertised by it.

The murder of black demonstrators in South Africa clearly revealed once again the true nature of the U.S. imperialists who are supporting and patronizing the South African racists overtly and covertly.

While expressing false "regret" for a new crime of the South African authorities, the U.S. authorities reaffirmed that they would not change their policy of "constructive contract" with them. This, in fact, encouraged the South African racists resorting to racist suppression more persistently.

The racist policy of the South African authorities going against the trend of the times is destined to go busted.

CSO: 4100/333



N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

GROUP FLAYS ISRAELI ATROCITIES ON LEBANESE PEOPLE

SK282355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2322 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Mar (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity strongly demands the Zionists to discontinue their murderous outrages against the Lebanese people and all their aggressive moves against the Arab people at once and withdraw unconditionally from the Arab regions they have occupied including southern Lebanon.

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity stresses this in a statement published on March 28 in connection with the Israeli aggressors' ever more unscrupulous murderous outrages against guiltless inhabitants in southern Lebanon these days.

The statement says:

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity bitterly condemns the Zionists' brutal murderous outrages in southern Lebanon as a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and an unpardonable challenge to the entire Arab people and the peaceloving people the world over who desire peace and security in the Middle East region including Lebanon.

Today the Zionists driven to bay by the persistent struggle of the patriotic people of Lebanon for national dignity and sovereignty and the unanimous protest and denunciation of the progressive people of the whole world were obliged to put up the signboard of "troop pullout". But behind its facade, they are still maneuvering to realize their wild expansionist designs.

The Israeli aggressors are now advertising their recent crimes as a "retaliation" on "attack". This, however, is a preposterous sophism reminding one of a thief crying others thief. It is a legitimate right of the Lebanese people to struggle against the armed occupationists.

We will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the Lebanese and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors and for defending national dignity and sovereignty and taking back the occupied Arab lands.

CSO: 4100/333

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY FLAYS U.S. ACTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SK011018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today analyzing the further aggravation of the situation in Central America, says this is attributable to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and intervention toward this region.

Pointing to the claim of U.S. authorities that such developments have been caused as the Nicaraguan Government is perpetrating "subversive activities" against other countries in Central America and "exporting the revolution" to them, the paper says this is an absurd claim.

Noting that the United States ignores and creates obstacles to the sincere efforts and initiatives of Nicaragua for the relaxation of tension in Central America, the daily says:

U.S. authorities are stepping up in an undisguised way preparations for armed intervention against Nicaragua and try to stifle this country with "strength". They are massing large U.S. Armed Forces around Nicaragua and successively holding military exercises of the three services, watching for a chance to start armed invasion.

Along with this, the United States is stepping up its schemes to drive its followers in Central America to aggression. In the last four years alone the U.S. Government has increased its "aid" more than five times to these countries and drastically reinforced their reactionary armies.

The U.S. aggressive and interventionist schemes are precisely trampling underfoot the sovereignty of people, aggravating the situation and endangering peace in Central America.

The U.S. clamouring about "subversive activities" and "export of the revolution" by Nicaragua is a whopping lie. In spreading such a preposterous lie the U.S. imperialists seek to cover up and justify their aggressive and criminal acts.

It is a daydream for the United States to try to turn Central American again into its "back yard".

CS0: 4100/333

1.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

KILLING OF U.S. OFFICER IN GDR--A U.S. Army officer who was committing an espionage act in the area of military facilities of the Soviet Army in the GDR was shot to death. According to a TASS news report on 26 March, the U.S. Army officer, who covertly crept in camouflaged clothes into a combat gear warehouse in the off-limits zone of the military facilities of the Soviet Army in Ludwigslust City, Schwerin Province, GDR, and was taking pictures after opening a window, was shot to death. The news agency said: In accordance with military regulations, a guard called for the intruder to stop and fired a warning shot. However, the intruder did not respond. The guard fired at the intruder against his will. Saying that the intruder was identified as Major A. Nicholson, a member of the liaison office of the U.S. Army, in the wake of the investigation, the news agency noted that the U.S. side is entirely responsible for the incident. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Mar 85 SK]

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15 May 85